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WILDE, FORBES AND FREEMAN

As a Bright Woman Saw Them—How the Æsthete, War Correspondent and Historian Looked and Acted in Washington

Correspondence Springfield Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, January 27.—It is doubtless somewhat presumptuous to judge the character of a man from a five minutes' conversation or to judge of a great historical movement from a single lecture; nevertheless in common with the rest of the country Washington has been doing both these things in the last week. The one topic has been Oscar Wilde, but opinions are as various as the people who talk. It is certainly [illegible] it is not possible for an American [illegible] to epitomize him. By this time his [illegible] appearance must be familiar to every newspaper reader. His much talked of costume is not very remarkable, and has no special appearance of strangeness, even in [illegible] and the court costumes are unknown [illegible] do not make it picturesque [illegible] of two large pearls set in [illegible] the fob with double seals [illegible] the whole impression, however, with the long hair, the low collar [illegible] is of an eccentric and [illegible] having somewhat top-heavy effect. His face is long and narrow, but his [illegible] remarkably low [illegible] very [illegible] the thin nose and [illegible] part of the face, with its high cheek bones and arched brows. His eyelids are full [illegible] his eyes [illegible] without expression [illegible] face more to look [illegible] it is absolutely [illegible] and only [illegible] smile [illegible] expressing infinite pity and patronage [illegible] superiority. No enthusiasm [illegible] his countenance [illegible] passes [illegible] apparently attuned to the [illegible] which he professes to seek. [illegible] picture of [illegible] Century has been [illegible] it is hard to see what [illegible] weak, the other [illegible] Perhaps it is the eyes, [illegible] mouth, but the long straight [illegible] shape of the [illegible] faces of [illegible] six feet Mr. Wilde looks [illegible] with whom he [illegible] Englishman [illegible] English, [illegible] and [illegible] His [illegible] entirely [illegible] any person [illegible] Wilde [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Wilde [illegible] [illegible] his mind [illegible] of him [illegible] way from his [illegible]

[illegible] was ever written [illegible] philosophy [illegible] purpose [illegible] deep [illegible] suggested a [illegible] the meaning [illegible] movement [illegible] of the [illegible] It was also [illegible] sophomoric [illegible] it must be [illegible] philosophy of the flesh and its very words carried, it may also be said that [illegible] to be appallingly experienced. His lecture began with a clear statement of the condition of life without anything in it higher than buying and selling and the need of something ennobling to give it value. Then followed a declaration of the purpose of the new school to promote this possible gospel, and a most beautiful passage showing why they look to art for their inspiration and what they believe the love of the beautiful can do. Then he told the story of how his own purpose to proclaim this new evangel of joy and good will and to preach a crusade against aimless and idle living, was conceived under Ruskin's teaching and born in the prosaic labors of road building for a swamp beleaguered village. He told how rich and poor alike to be benefited, how high-aimed and strong hearted the leaders of the movement are, and how it had grown, closing with a really stirring apostrophe to the young men about him to make their lives of some worth to the world. It is, I think, true that Mr. Wilde is not to be laughed at altogether, nor to be altogether admired, nor by any means to be easily understood.

I have given so much space to this paradox being because he seems to be the chief object of interest in the city just now, but meanwhile another Englishman came to Washington and lectured also, but to an audience of reasonable size and a wholly unfashionable character. Happily it does not always follow that men's admiration is gauged by the interest they exhibit, nor had Archibald Forbes any occasion to complain of lack in the quality or quantity of social attention offered him. Certainly it would be impossible to imagine a greater contrast in every direction to Mr. Wilde. You in Springfield have lately listened to him, and I do not need to tell you of his compact, well-knit, magnificent physique, of his strong and vigilant face, of the power about him. You have yourselves heard his vigorous English, his graphic pictures, the impressive and stirring paragraphs in which he called up the times which thrill the blood and revive the sleeping belief in honor and chivalry, or suggested the lesson of lives and hours that feed men's faith in the highest. Mr. Wilde spoke much of the use of words in their poetical value. Mr. Forbes is their intellectual master. He marshaled them before him like a general. I have seldom heard words more deftly, skillfully chosen, more beautifully fit. Here was a man still young who had achieved fame, created a profession, written the history of ten great years, and thus determined the future position on the pages of scholars and in the minds of men, of half the noted men in Europe. All this he has accomplished and told the story of it in simple, eloquent and able words.

Curiously enough this has been the time that Edward A. Freeman has chosen to visit us, and in every respect he is as much of a contrast to Mr. Forbes as to Mr. Wilde or as either of them to the other. I presume it would be difficult, too, to make him believe that these his compatriots had any English existence. Mr. Freeman is not pleasant to look at. He is short and pudgy, he certainly is bow-legged, his long and unkempt beard covers too much of his face for any visible expression, his eyes are small and keen, his manner has the usual English assumption and he is somewhat brusque. He observes conventionalities as little as Mr. Wilde, and is as hard to forgive him. As he did not appear in public here, I can only speak of him from the social standpoint. The impression he has left is that of an agreeable and very interesting man, not always in the mood to show these qualities, full of knowledge and constantly seeking more. An intellectual curiosity is the habit of his mind, a didactic method the peculiarity of his expression. If he is seeking information he does not rest until he has the whole of it, and he is somewhat skeptical of the intellectual attainments of his companions, constantly furnishing them with the most patent facts. Nevertheless the unmistakable variety of his learning makes his conversation most interesting, as I have said, and while he is not always sympathetic to the great movements of history, he can always lay out the high road of a theory over which it traveled. Mr. Freeman is much pleased with America, and evidently somewhat surprised at our progress in civilization. I fear he will not altogether understand us, however, for he apparently does not find it easy to comprehend the methods of our life, even where he is most studied.

These are not yet all the distinguished Englishmen we have had here of [illegible]. Henry James, who is certainly a brevet Briton, has been in town, and several society men, and we have some new and interesting English officials here. Mr. Wilde complains that we have no unity in America, but if we are treated to any more varieties of his countrymen simultaneously I am afraid we shall be forced to conclude that this desirable element is lacking in England also! It will be curious to see which of them all, the men of affairs, the men of the world, the man of knowledge, the professor of feeling, the man of action will best understand the weakness and the greatness which make us what we are.

Curtis's Easy Chair

E. P. Whipple's in February Atlantic.

For many years he has written, month after month, short essays, displaying exquisite literary workmanship for the Harper's Magazine, under the heading title of "The Editor's Easy Chair." Every cultivated reader of that excellent and widely circulated periodical turns instinctively to Curtis's department as soon as a number is issued. A selection from these charming essays would fill more volumes than Addison's contributions to the Spectator, and would now be much more attractive than Addison's because they relate to subjects which interest the England and America of to-day. Yet Mr. Curtis is still represented as an American author by a few volumes, which, however good in their kind, convey no adequate idea of the force of his character, of the fineness of his culture, of the variety of subjects on which he ventures to give intelligent opinions, and of the sweet persuasiveness of his method in discussing controverted topics. He was among the first to adopt unpopular doctrines; he has made them more or less popular by the beautiful urbanity of nature with which he has enforced their claims on public attention, and he has managed to insinuate into minds most reluctant to receive new ideas, especially when stormed in upon them according to the violent method adopted by most earnest reformers, a whole code of novel opinions. This he has done by the airy ease and elegance of expression with which he warns fashionable people that they lose tone if they continue to resist principles which have become accepted by the acknowledged leaders of society. He has not only conquered gentility, but made philanthropy genteel. Among these 400 or 500 brief essays, there are a score of judicious criticisms on art and literature, on great authors, composers, singers, actors and musicians, there are memories of travel in foreign lands, recording fine and exceptional experience, and there are little suggestive treatises on matters of domestic and business life, which appeal directly to our homely good sense. Indeed, whatever may be the subject on which he discourses, his manner of comment leaves on our minds the impression of a certain inestimable grace and charm. Yet, Mr. Curtis has never condescended to gather into volumes even a section from these delightful products of his name.

A Cure for Weak Eyes

London Paper.

Mr. Dana was born in 1816, at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, and gave early evidences of the intellectual and literary aptitudes which he received from nature's hand. When he was but a boy of eighteen, he found that his devotion to study at Harvard University had brought on a weakness of the eyes, which, in his own words, "he resolved to cure, if possible, by an entire change of life, and by a long absence from books, together with plenty of hard work, plain food and open air." With this purpose in view, he engaged himself as a common sailor on board the brig Pilgrim, of Boston, which was about to make a trip round Cape Horn to the western coast of North America. To this we owe "Two Years Before the Mast,"—one of the most graphic and interesting books that ever came from an American pen. It is not generally known that in early life Mr. Gladstone suffered, like Mr. Dana, from a weakness of the eyes, which threatened very serious consequences, and which the English prime minister happily cured by confining himself voluntarily for six months within the precincts of a darkened room. In both cases the remedy was successful.

Safety Rules in Berlin Theatres.

German Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

It is a noteworthy fact that some ten days before the Vienna disaster the authorities here instituted very stringent rules for the regulation of theatres, and since that terrible example of stupidity and carelessness they have been supplemented with some still more exacting. New exits have been opened in all places of amusement, in different parts of the houses and plainly marked "Noth Ausgang" (A danger exit), oil lamps are kept burning from before the doors are opened until after the performance is over, and are marked "danger lamps." The police agents visit all these places before opening and see that all orders are obeyed, and patrol the building during the time the audience is assembled.

ST. CLARE OF MONTE FALCO

What Catholics are Expected to Believe About a New Saint.

Condensed from an Authoritative Biography for the Catholic Review.

On the death of St. Clare, her body was opened by her religious daughters who wished to find the cross which she had told them would be found in her heart. This was the marvel—the pledge of divine love which met their gaze. The heart was very large—as large as a child's head, and on being opened by Sister Francesca Stalann of Foligno, who was delegated to the office, the sections presented the appearance of two nearly hollow chests or cavities, as it were, of flesh containing imbedded as in a casket all the implements of the passion, besides the figure of the crucified one. In the right half in a cavity, lay the crucifix of flesh with the cross of filaments interwoven, each part of the sacred body was distinguishable, it was of a pallid hue, except the wound in the side which was a livid red, the loin cloth seemed tied to the sides of the heart by its extremities. At the right of the crucifix lay the three nails of black nerve, these were suspended from the heart by three separate filaments of flesh, one nail being longer than the other two, which were equal in size and length, beside them was the lance also of nerve united to the heart at its base, and having the opposite end sharply pointed as were also the nails. At the left of the crucifix were the reed and sponge—a bunch of nerves of blonde color at the end of a single long nerve. Then in the left section of the heart in the very center, was the scourge of a hard nerve, larger at the extremities and smaller at the middle, at the end was a loop, and at the other five small nerves like lashes of rope, each ending in a knot or knob of a blood red color, the scourge handle was white. Then near by was the column of very hard nerve, round in form and with its pediment or base fixed very firmly in the flesh of the heart, while the top was attached only by a few slender filaments, around the column was coiled a rope-like nerve which served to bind the Savior. At the foot of the column lay the crown of black nerves, closely plaited and bearing little thorn-like points tipped with livid red. Thus the heart held enshrined in its two cavities, in alto relievo, the crucifix and the instruments of the divine suffering, all of natural shape and color, in miniature and easily detachable without cut or lesion. Yet another wonder was destined to be presented to the good nuns. Sister Francesca noticing the white appearance of the integument of the gall, opened it and found therein, situated at the angles of an equilateral triangle, three small globes of some dull gray and hard material like a stone, they were about as large as filberts, and perfectly equal in size, weight and color, and wonder of wonders, on being weighed, each one weighed as much as the other two, and the three no more than one. In this was figured the mystery of the holy trinity, one God in three equally divine persons. No doubt can be harbored as to the genuinity of these two miracles attested as they are by the concurrent and unimpeachable monuments of over five centuries and to be witnessed to-day, at the monastery of the holy cross, at Monte Falco.

The body of the holy virgin is incorruptible to the touch, wholly incorrupt and life-like in appearance, as of one in sleep. [illegible] more accurate accounts of her life, refer the fact of the impression of the symbols of the holy trinity and of the passion of the year 1301. Clare was at the time 33 years of age, and had been abbess eight years when our Lord in reward for her devotion to the most solemn mysteries of our faith deigned to appear to her one day while in ecstacy, as a pilgrim clothed in a white mantle and bearing a cross on his back. It was then he wished to mark his well-beloved with the seal of his love. The blood which flowed from the heart of the sacred virgin was carefully put in a crystal vase and is preserved also in the monastery, where like that of St. Nicholas of Tolentino, it liquefies and boils as it were with indignation whenever great calamity threatens the church.

St. Clare was born 1268, of pious and well-to-do parents. From her earliest years she was deeply attached to practices of piety and mortification, and when only seven years of age was favored with a vision of our blessed lady. She was drawn to the religious life by the admirable example of her elder sister—the blessed Giovanna and her companion Andreola, who lived as recluses near the hospital of St. Leonard, at Monte Falco, where she joined them. Here they lived until 1282, when they entered a monastery which Giovanna had just completed. In 1290, June 10, Bishop Gerard Artesino of Spoleto, gave them the rule of St. Augustine; they had up to this been under no especial rule. In 1291, Clare was elected abbess, which position she filled till her death, with great merit. Her penances, prudent administration of the sisterhood and infused wisdom were notable, she counseled learned men, doctors, and prelates who visited her for advice; she was ever watchful against the crafty errors of the Beguins and Fraticelli, many of whom came to the monastery to pervert the nuns, she foretold many calamities which afterward befel the church, and thus in holy life, in doing practical good, frequently favored with visions of our Lord and his mother, she passed away to the joys of the blessed, on Saturday morning, August 17, 1308.

During the eight years following her death, 219 miracles were wrought by her intercession, and Bishop Prince of Spoleto ordered his vicar Berengarius to open judicial examination of her life with a view to her canonization. This was also earnestly sought for by many bishops, prelates, monasteries, colleges and convents of Umbria. Berengarius terminated her case the following year, and had not the great western Schism and the death of Pope John XXII. occurred, she would have been canonized then, as appears from the bulls of the same Pope John. In 1577 the sacred congregation of the council, by order of Pope Gregory XIII., decided that St. Clare was a professional nun of the order of St. Augustine and not of St. Francis. Even Wadding, the eminent Franciscan annalist (ad an. 1308 n. 73) concedes that his "brethren had no claim to enroll the blessed Clare among the saints of their order, as it is clearly evident (so he goes on to say) from the process drawn up of her life, from the compendium of the same, from the bulls of Pope John XXII. issued a few years after her death, from her life written two years after she died, by Berengarius, vicar-general of Spoleto, and from other monuments, that she followed the Augustinian rule."

Each year on the eve of St. John's day, in June, the nuns of the monastery of holy cross, take out the remains of this holy virgin from their silver casket, and after clothing them with a new habit, distribute the old one in relics among the faithful.

The Jews in Warsaw

A letter published by the Journal de Geneve from a private correspondent at Warsaw gives some particulars concerning the disturbance which recently occurred there, and the present condition of the Jewish population of the ancient capital of Poland. After remarking on the rumor which ascribed to a Jew the false alarm of fire in a Catholic church on Christmas day, whereby so many people lost their lives, the writer goes on to explain why the Jews are so much detested in Poland and Russia:

"They are all traders, none labor with their hands, and they are so extensively engaged in commerce and money lending that nobody can avoid coming in contact with them, while even their enemies are compelled to become their debtors. Industrious, enterprising and persevering, they have the defects of these qualities. They are eager after gain, exacting and pitiless with their debtors. They associate exclusively with each other, probably because others refuse to associate with them. They succeed and prosper where Christians fail, and while their competitors spend and grow poor, they save and become rich. For these reasons the Jews are at once execrated, envied and despised, and reviled as the 'accursed race.' Their very meekness and forbearance and the anger instead of assuaging the wrath of their enemies. These being the normal relations of Christian and Jew in Warsaw, it is easy to imagine the rage and excitement of the Christian population of the city when people were told that one of the hated race was the author of the catastrophe in which so many Christian victims had lost their lives. Bands were forthwith organized for the sack and pillage of the many shops belonging to the Jews, who number in all 100,000 souls—a fourth of the entire population of Warsaw. Those who were found in the streets, being easy recognizable by the peculiar costume which the law compels them to wear, were set upon, insulted and cruelly beaten, and in many instances, pursued where they fled. The Jew market people were met as they entered the town, torn from their carts and hunted through the town like mad dogs. Their horses were taken from their carts and their goods thrown into the gutter. The victims made no attempt at resistance. Most of them took refuge in the upper stories of their houses, or hid themselves with their wives and children in cellars. Many, imitating the Catholics, who feared to be mistaken for Jews, placed crosses on their doors and exposed the images of saints in their windows. The disorders continued two days and two nights. The police and the troops made no effort to check them. When the police were appealed to they would reply, with a shrug of the shoulders and a smile, 'They are only Jews.' The mass of the population of the city took no active part in these outrages; they merely smiled and looked on. The actual rioters consisted for the most part of vagabonds, malefactors and professional thieves. In the end calmness was restored, not by the action of the authorities, who literally stood by with folded arms, but because the Jews had suffered them [illegible] and every shop in the place belonging to a Jew had been gutted and plundered. Many thousands of them, besides being grievously maltreated, have been stripped of everything they possessed, and know not where to turn for bread."

Frederick the Great's Band-Wagon.

London Telegraph, December 30.

During the brief occupation of Berlin by the Russian army in 1760 the invaders plundered the royal arsenal of its more valuable arms and trophies of war and carried off their booty to Russia. Among the objects peculiarly precious to the Prussian army that were thus "annexed" was a splendid car, presented by Frederick William I. thirty years previously to his corps of field artillery for the accommodation of their drums and colors on extraordinary occasions, such as reviews or grand parades. In shape resembling a shell, and painted a bright scarlet, this car, drawn by four gray stallions, with tiger-skin trappings and tall red and white plumes, used to precede the artillery column during its march past the saluting flag surrounded by the so-called "Janissary-Music," in which his majesty took such special delight. The head drummer of the artillery corps occupied the back seat, having in front of him two huge silver-mounted drums, suspended in slings, and behind him the four standards of the corps. Frederick the Great refused to take this costly equipage with him when he started from Berlin at the commencement of the seven years' war, never dreaming that the Russians would succeed in pouncing upon his capital behind his back, and so it fell into the hands of a Muscovite general, who conveyed it to St. Petersburg, where it was deposited with great pomp and ceremony in the army of Pont Petropaulovsky. Czar Alexander III. has lately intimated his intention to restore this interesting relic of Prussia's early military history to its rightful owner, the German emperor. It will be brought to Berlin by a Russian guard of honor, and deposited in the arsenal on the Linden avenue, from which it was forcibly removed nearly a century and a quarter ago.

Mr. Webster's Appearance

Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. Webster made many great speeches in congress, and no one can doubt that he would be content to have his standing as a parliamentary orator determined by the reply to Hayne. That speech was delivered when he was in the prime of manhood and in the full vigor of his strength. His personal appearance, his voice and manner, then, as always, greatly enhanced the effect of every thing he said. The slender boy, unfit for the labor of the farm, had developed into a man of large and commanding presence. Mr. Webster was less than six feet in height, yet every artist has portrayed him as of a most heroic stature. The fact was that he impressed those who saw and heard him as of gigantic mould. A Liverpool navvy is said to have pointed at him in the street, and called out, "There goes a king!" and Carlyle is reported to have said that he looked like "a walking cathedral." His head was very large, of fine shape and with a most noble brow, beneath which great eyes looked out full of dusky light when in repose, and glowing like fires when he was excited. His massive features, black hair and swarthy complexion, together with a manner extremely grand and solemn, all combined to render him impressive to an extraordinary degree. His voice was one of great richness and compass, in its highest pitch never shrill, but penetrating to the remotest corner of hall or senate chamber, and in the open air to the very outskirts of a vast crowd. When he rose to reply to Hayne he must have had, like Lord Thurlow when he answered the Duke of Grafton, and in a still greater degree, "the look of Jove when he had grasped the thunder."

THE SMALL BOY

An Incident of the Little Miami Railroad.

Cincinnati Commercial.

A small boy of the regulation size, wearing a turban cap and an ulster, entered the rear car of the Morrow accommodation last night, and dropped into a seat alongside a middle-aged gentleman who was reading a newspaper. An exchange of salutations indicated a previous acquaintanceship, and the small boy immediately proceeded to fathom the depths of knowledge of things real and things imaginary of his companion in this wise:

"Are you reading about what's his name? Guiteau?"

"No, I've finished that."

"Have they hanged Guiteau yet?"

"No, the trial is not yet over."

"Are they going to hang him?"

"I don't know. I hope so."

"Would you like to be a jury?"

"No."

"Would you like to be a judge?"

"Yes."

"Why? So you could sit down on Guiteau?"

"Yes."

"Does it hurt to be hanged?"

"Yes, sometimes, probably."

"When does it not hurt?"

"When the fall is sufficient to break the neck, and death is instantaneous."

"How far do they fall?"

"From four to eight feet."

"How far would you want to fall?"

"Not at all."

"Do you ever expect to be hanged?"

"I hope not."

"I want to see a man hanged. Did you ever see a man hanged?"

"Once."

"Ever see a woman hanged?"

"No. Do you see the steamboat on the river?"

"Oh! yes. Does it hurt to be hanged? Oh! I asked that question once. Did you ever talk with a man that was going to be hanged?"

"Yes, once."

"What did you say?"

"A good deal."

"Was he sorry?"

"No."

"Why?"

"I don't know. Do you go to school now?" (Making another effort to change the conversation.)

"Yes. But I don't like to go to school. I want to see a man hanged."

"Perhaps you may see one some time."

"Can anybody see them hang?"

"Not in this state."

"In what state? Who is that whistling?"

"Some boy."

"Why do boys whistle?"

"That is a question I was never able to answer."

"Do all boys whistle?"

"Yes, I believe so."

"I never whistle. Yes, sometimes. Do men ever hunt on the gallows?"

"I presume so."

"What do they do then?"

"Revive them."

"And then what then?"

(No answer.)

"I want to be hanged while I'm hunt. Wouldn't you?"

"What station is this?" (without heeding the question.)

"Is there going to be a hanging in Cincinnati?"

"Yes, on the 21st of April."

"What for?"

"A man killed his wife."

"Where?"

"In the Sixth street market. What station do you get out at?"

"I don't get out for a long time yet. They are going to hang a negro over in Kentucky, ain't they?"

"I hope not."

"Why?"

"I didn't notice what you said."

"Are you getting tired? How big is the rope they use? Big as your finger?"

"Five-eighths of an inch."

"I might be hanged some time. Won't—"

By this time the passengers were thoroughly aroused, and some of them expressed a wish that the hanging would commence right away. Some one suggested chloroform, and not a few would have hailed a collision as a happy relief from the torture they were enduring. As the reporter left the train the young demon renewed the attack.

How Webster Looked

From Harper's Weekly.

Daniel Webster was born 100 years ago on the 18th of January, 1782. Nobody who once saw him ever forgot him. Of all Americans he was probably the most imposing in his appearance. Others have had a finer, loftier, more tempered, more spiritual aspect, as there have been Americans of a far higher essential greatness. But there was a certain grandeur in Webster's look which was incomparable. His Olympian presence gave an air of significance and dignity to whatever he said. We have heard him deliver the most astonishing commonplace in such a way that the audience seemed to be listening to a new revelation of great truths. He had the instinct which assured him that the prosperity of the oration is in the eye and ear of the hearer. Of the singular charm of his private intercourse there are scores of published records. But the private circle of friends seemed to be always a little oppressed by the consciousness of his greatness. His manners were those of what is called the old school. His dress upon great occasions was that of the English Whigs, blue and buff—a yellow waistcoat, and blue dress coat with brass buttons. Personally and politically he will remain always, probably, the most striking figure of our second political epoch. He succeeded Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Hamilton, and Madison, but in ability and the genius of statesmanship he was their peer.

A Cigarette Factory.

New York Letter to Philadelphia Times.

I ran across a cigarette factory the other day. Whew! You can't write—or, rather, you wouldn't care to print, what I saw. Dirty butts of cigars fresh from the filth of the muddy streets are the cleanest and nicest of the material used in compounding these precious roads to ruin. I came down town on a Madison avenue car this evening and on the tail end there were three little chaps, the eldest about 14. Each smoked a cigarette and spat his little life away. I ventured to ask if they enjoyed the odor. They said they did. And the taste? Certainly. On inquiring I found they had a well-known brand of cigarette, noted for its "opium soak" and its terrible smell when burning. Poor little devils. They can't last long. They were pale and sickly, puny and offensive. What kind of men will they make? Men? They're men already in their own eyes. They and a majority of the little lads are full of the slang of the day, up in all the catches and abundantly able to hold up their end of a conversation. I subsequently saw these three boys in Niblo's Garden. It would have done you good to hear them talk. A blase man might reasonably think he was listening to three old men. Nothing was new. They had seen it all before, and better done at that. Down went the curtain, out went the boys, but before they felt the fresh breath of the fresh air from the street each puny hand held a cigarette to the vile-smelling mouth, and, puff! puff! they sickened everybody in their vicinity. This is an old grievance of mine, and I can't hope to bore you with it, but I feel it keenly. Day by day the vice grows stronger. There was a time when cigarette smoking was confined almost entirely to Cubans, who knew what good tobacco was and made their own cigarettes. Gradually the habit spread. Dealers followed suit. Makers became unscrupulous. Little dirty boys were sent out to pick up cigar stumps. Other equally disgusting material was also utilized. Opium was used to doctor. Cheap paper took the place of rice paper. I wish these boys could see the stuff their paper is made from. Would it not turn their little stomachs? I trow, I trow. The cheap paper, the old stumps, the opium and the chemicals used to make them strong deserve to be shown up. Parents have no influence with their sons. Why not? Because they smoke cigars or pipes themselves. The boys charge all the good advice they get to their fathers' desire to keep them down. There is but one way to deal with American boys. Reason with them through their eyes. If every neglected stomach was made public, if every time a fellow dies of too much cigarette the fact was made known, if the prone boys could be shown a rag factory and a stump gatherer, it seems to me the cigarette business would be wound up very soon.

John Brown and Frederick Douglass

Philadelphia Times.

[illegible] the most interesting piece of Douglass's [illegible] John Brown [illegible] When they first [illegible] Brown was a respectable [illegible] merchant [illegible] After seeing [illegible] Douglass [illegible] the house which [illegible] of a brick street [illegible] Douglass [illegible] his wife [illegible]

Douglass describes Brown as his face is [illegible] street papers of these stormy days. In person he was [illegible] strong sinew of the best New England mould, built for times of trouble and fitted to grapple with the flintiest hardships. Clad in plain American woolen, shod in boots of cowhide leather and wearing a cravat of the same substantial material, under six feet high, less than 150 pounds in weight, [illegible] he presented a figure straight and symmetrical as a mountain pine. His bearing was singularly impressive. His head was not large, but compact and high. His hair was coarse, strong, slightly gray and closely trimmed, and grew low on his forehead. His face was smoothly shaved and revealed a strong, square mouth, supported by a broad, prominent chin. His eyes were bluish gray, and in conversation they were full of light and fire. When on the street he moved with a long, springing, race-horse step, absorbed by his own reflections, neither seeking nor shunning observation.

After tea Brown cautiously approached the subject that was nearest his heart—the freeing of the slaves—and he laid his plan before Douglass. It was a bold one and one that would send him down the pages of history either as a murderer or a martyr. He was ready to take his life in his hand and all the money he had saved by living in the most economical manner was to be devoted to the cause. "I can but be killed," he said.

She Saved Him

Philadelphia Times.

A Buffalo paper recently told of a lover who began to propose to his girl just as his horses started to run with the sleigh. Being determined to have it over with, he got the question out at the moment the sleigh struck a mile post. The girl was thrown high into the air, but as she came down she uttered a firm "Yes, Charlie," and then fainted. There is some doubt as to the truth of this story, but the one that follows is correct in every detail. One day last week two young women of Davenport boarded an eastern bound train that they might ride a few miles to Moline with another girl, a through passenger from the west and a former classmate at Vassar. As one of the Davenport girls was not very well acquainted with the passenger she said that she would stand on the rear platform to watch the train cross the Mississippi. It happened that her beau was on the same train, and it happened again that the blushing youth joined his sweetheart on the platform. The morning was delightful, the girl's cheeks were rosy and the great river sparkled in sunlight beneath. "Right there," says the local chronicler, "while the coach was above the middle of the mighty Mississippi he asked her if she would be his wife and she said she would." The reporter further tells that as the young man stooped to kiss his betrothed a lurch in the doorway so startled him that he stumbled backward. The girl caught him in time to save his life, and there was much excitement and rejoicing. The alarm came from the other young women who were standing at the door and who saw the whole performance.

A Center Shot.

Washington Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A literary lion of a more royal order appeared here this week in the person of Henry James, jr., who came down with Mr. Thorndyke Rice, of the North American Review to attend a famous dinner party of ex-Secretary Blaine's. The sturdy, British-looking gentleman, with light whiskers, was an astonisher to those who saw him for the first time, and could in no way be made to fit the imaginary Henry James, or look like the author of all his books. His admirers have supposed his fame to be world-wide, but here in the capital of his own humble country it remained for a lady of high society to ask who he was if not a relative of ex-Postmaster General James. She was answered in a quotation from that satirical little "Rollo's Trip to Cambridge" that set all Boston to laughing a while ago, and told that he was a "European born in America, gifted with the gift of seeing ourselves as others see us."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Measure for the Benefit of Miners Before the Senate.

Eads Not Discouraged by Congressional Opposition.

Pitney Still Accuses Ex-Secretary Sherman.

CAPTAIN EADS' HOPES.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The Granville's Washington correspondent says Captain Eads is not at all discouraged at the hostile attitude of Page, chairman of commerce committee. He is having a hearing before the senate committee and is confident he will get a report favoring the guarantee of Tehuantepec ship railroad bonds. [illegible] this done, he will wait until the house determines whether or not there is a special committee on the inter-ocean canal. [illegible] he will try to have the matter referred to this committee, if there be one authorized, or attempt to override the opposition of Page before a full committee. He has secured the countenance of Governor Pacheco, and it is said no other Pacific slope members will oppose the measure. He maintains that the ship railway will be especially advantageous to San Francisco and the Pacific coast generally, because it will open up competition with trans-continental railways and practically put the golden gate 860 miles nearer New York. He expects that New York, Chicago and St. Louis will be friendly also, and [illegible] commercial cities in the country will reap a benefit. He maintains that he will be able to show this when he comes before congress with his measure. He said to-day, that he desires to give this government the first opportunity take a lien on the work, but if it refuses he will at once accept offers of foreign capital to build the road.

DORSEY'S COMBINATION.

A rumor prevails about the court house and is given considerable credence that the grand jury voted upon one of the star route cases which they had been considering, and directed the presentment of an indictment against S. W. Dorsey, J. B. Sanderson, N. [illegible] Revel and Thos. J. Brady. This is what is termed the Dorsey combination, and they are charged with conspiracy to defraud the government.

SULLIVAN INVESTIGATION.

[illegible] before the contingent [illegible] committee [illegible] had a note from Mrs. Secretary S[illegible] [illegible] knew this [illegible] the contingent fund [illegible] to prove this though Upton [illegible] denied this in post [illegible] evident there was any [illegible] Pitney, on his part, pro[illegible] notes to file and entered into the [illegible]. Some leading stalwarts are [illegible] taking a good deal of interest in [illegible] injurious testimony [illegible] is said to have refused to [illegible] lost his action be attributed to a personal motive.

RIGHTS OF THE SENATE.

The ways and means committee to-day referred to the sub-committee of which Kelley is chairman the question of whether the senate has the right to originate funding bills. [illegible]dall is also a member of the committee. According to the tenor of the debate, the republicans hold that the senate had no such right.

ADVERSE REPORT.

The president has been officially informed that the naval committee of the senate has reported adversely on the nomination of J. H. Watmough for paymaster general of the navy, because of charges corroborated by investigation that he has bought and sold navy supplies contrary to law. As Watmaugh's record is not clear, it is believed the president will withdraw the nomination.

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT.

Democrats are incensed because Senator Brown defeated the election of Neil S. Brown, acting chief clerk. Davis voted for it, but Brown against it. Democrats claim he is trying to curry favor with the administration so as to get some Georgia appointments which he has been active in securing, and to that end is passing as an independent. Others charge that he sees a great independent wave coming in 1884 and wants to ride in. Brown himself is mum.

INDIAN MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9.—The senate railroad committee to-day continued the hearing of arguments on a pending bill to ratify an agreement of way by the Choctaw nation to the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad company. Ex-Governor Wright of the Choctaw nation was heard in advocacy of the bill, and W. O. [illegible] against it.

Major Gordon, commanding the military forces at Ft. Missoula, has sent the following telegram to the adjutant general of that division, and it has been transmitted to the Indian bureau by the secretary of war.

Fort Missoula, January 25. Agent Ronan, of Flat Head agency, visited this post to-day and reports that the statement in eastern papers that an Indian outbreak occurred on Jack's reservation, and that Indians are concentrating and defying the authorities and intimidating the Northern Pacific railway surveyors, is false. Although some slight misunderstanding did take place between engineers and a few Indians, the matter has been settled peaceably, and surveyors are progressing with their work through the reservation without interference from the Indians.

MRS. DELONG'S SUGGESTION.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Secretary Hunt to-day received a telegram from Mrs. Emma DeLong, wife of Lieutenant DeLong, at Burlington, Iowa, as follows: "Please ask Bennett not to detain the correspondent at Irkutsk. He can join the naval officers as Herald correspondent in the spring. Let the urgency of the case excuse the [illegible]." The secretary telegraphed a reply: "I have cabled your message to Mr. Bennett with an approval of your suggestion."

APPLICANTS FOR MINING PATENTS.

The senate committee on mines and mining have reported favorably on a bill introduced by Senator Hill, of Colorado, which provides that applicants for mineral patents residing beyond the limits of the district where the claim is situated may make oath prepared for proof of citizenship before the clerk of any court of record or any notary public. The bill was placed on the calendar to-day with recommendation for passage.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Senator Grover's bill for the organization of the district of Southern Alaska provides for the election of a delegate to congress in September, 1882.

The secretary of the interior decided not to accept the compromise proposed by chairman [illegible] counsel in the "Contra [illegible] Presidio" case of California.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Bills were introduced:

By Saunders for a bridge across the Missouri at or near Omaha.

By Grover, for organization of the district of Southeastern Alaska and a civil government therefor.

By Saunders establishing new land district in northwestern Nebraska, with the opening of that part of the state to settlement.

[illegible] moved to lay aside the regular order and pass his resolution appointing Neil S. Brown chief clerk of the senate.

Brown said that as republicans seemed averse to this act he would vote against suspending regular business now.

The resolution was defeated by a tie vote, 25 to 25. Mahone and Brown voted with the republicans and Davis with the democrats.

The resolution declaring the pensions arrears law should not be repealed was considered. Before it was disposed of eulogies were pronounced on the late Representative O'Connor of South Carolina.

Adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The committee on ways and means referred the Sherman and [illegible] bill to a sub-committee of which Kelley is chairman.

He introduced a bill fixing a day of meeting of electors of president and vice president and providing for regulating the counting of votes for president and vice president and a decision of questions arising therefrom. Referred.

Foreign Notes

GREEK FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8.—The porte has informed its embassadors in regard to the arrangement of the Greek frontier at Andeepis, as settled by the commission.

GERMAN TOLERATION [illegible].

BERLIN, February 8.—In the Landtag, yesterday, Schorlemer and Windthorst urged the repeal of the May laws, and declared that the Catholics would submit unhesitatingly to any agreement entered into by the government with the Catholics.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, February 8.—In a debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech in the house of commons this afternoon Northcote assailed the government policy. Gladstone, in an eloquent speech, vehemently attacked the land league, and highly eulogized the ministers' efforts to restore order.

The Marquis of Salisbury said Gladstone's utterances in 1880 and the recent conduct of the government in regard to Turkish affairs tended to separate England from Germany. He hoped the government would cooperate with the sultan, and with France so long as their lines of policy were favorable, but would reserve the liberty to diverge when their interest in the east prompted than to act differently. He deprecated the policy of neutralization. Referring to Ireland he declared that the unexampled state of affairs there would not have been allowed to exist in France or America six months. He considered the [illegible] speech an exhortation to persevere in the course previously pursued. "Why is," he said, "to let anarchy have its way and offer sop to those whom we hope to conciliate because we are unable to conquer them?" He concluded his speech with these words: "The country expect the government to meet this calamity, of which the doctrines they have preached have been the cause."

Granville, secretary of state for foreign affairs, replied that the present condition of Ireland compared favorably with that during last year, and quoted statistics to prove the truth of the statement. The government, he said, relied on the beneficial effect of the land act. He stated that the government's policy in Egypt was the maintenance of the rights of the Khedive.

In the house of commons this afternoon, Justice McCarthy, in behalf of the Irish members, gave notice of a long amendment to the address, categorically condemning every point in the government Irish policy, and urging immediate return to constitutional methods.

Forster confirmed the statement that an explosive letter had reached Dublin Castle after his departure for London. If it had been opened, as the senders had desired, he would certainly have lost his hands and might have been killed.

LAND LEAGUE NOTES.

DUBLIN, February 8.—Six of the persons charged with the murder of Process Server Huddy and his nephew have been discharged, and the remaining eleven remanded.

The land leaguers announce the receipt of £2,515 since the previous meeting.

Secretary Forster received four hundred threatening letters during the last year.

P. Redmond, brother of the member of parliament for New Ross, has been arrested at Ballyragget, under the coercion act.

At Leeds, England, Tobin, a Fenian was found guilty and sentenced to 27 years penal servitude.

IRISH CONSPIRACY.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The Herald's Dublin correspondent says: The conspiracy I referred to recently extends to twenty-four counties, including three in Munster. It is a semi-Fenian and ribbon association, divided into county battalions, half battalions and district squads of twenty-five. Its head organizer is in Dublin. By this organization, nationalists and ribbon men are for the first time in the history of Irish conspiracies working in unity. An oath binds members to be faithful to the Irish republic and obey their superior officers in everything without question. The object is to deter persons from paying rent; to administer punishment to those who disobey its orders promulgated by placards or otherwise; and also, to enlist a large body of men who will be drilled.

The explosive letter sent to Mr. Forster contained a scruple and a half of iodide of nitrogen, which is a fearfully dangerous explosive and very seldom used, being difficult to obtain.

British and French Protest.

CAIRO, February 9.—The British and French controllers general have protested to the prime minister against the terms in which the ministerial programme mentions European control.

JEANNETTE CRUISE.

Lieut. Danenhower's Record of the Expedition.

Daily Life and Trials of the Long Drift.

Geographical Discoveries—Result of Observations.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The Herald's Paris dispatch says: The following is a dispatch from Lieutenant Danenhower, dated Irkutsk, February 4, which has just been received here: DeLong's party is between the stations of Bulcur (Bolinor) and Sisterouck (Ustolonsk), in a narrow wilderness eighty miles long, devoid of habitation and game. Jerome J. Collins volunteered to stand by the dying seaman, Hans Erickson, and the others of DeLong's party push south. The new search [illegible] goes over every inch of the region, which is ploughed by heavy drift ice every spring.

LIFE ON THE SHIP.

We visited Nordenskiold's winter quarters and found he was safe before we entered the ice near Herald Island. The general health of the crew during the twenty-one months' drift was excellent; no scurvy appeared and we used distilled water and bear and seal meat twice a week. No rum was served out; divine service was regularly held; we took plenty of exercise; everybody hunted; game was scarce; we got about thirty bears, twenty-five seal and six walrus; no fish or whales were seen. All possible observations were made during the drift, the result showing a northwest course. The ship was keeled over and heavily pressed by the ice most of the time. The mental strain was heavy on one of the ship's company.

OBSERVATIONS.

The result of the drift for the first five months was forty miles. There was a cyclonical movement of the ice. The drift of the last six months was very rapid. The surroundings were pretty even. They were eighteen fathoms near Wrangel Land, which was often visible seventy-five miles distant. The greatest depth found was eighty fathoms and the average thirty-five. The bottom was a blue mud, and shrimps and plenty of geological specimens were brought up from the bottom. The surface water had a temperature of twenty degrees above zero. The extremes of temperature of air were: Greatest cold, fifty-eight below zero; and greatest heat, forty-four above zero. The first winter the mean temperature was 33 below zero, the second winter 30 below zero. The first summer the mean temperature was 40° above zero. The heaviest gale showed a velocity of about fifty miles per hour. Such gales were not frequent. Barometric and thermometric fluctuations were not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with auroras. The winter's growth of ice was eight feet. The heaviest ice seen was twenty-three feet. The engineer states the heavy truss saved the ship November 21st from being crushed. Telephone wires were broken by the movement of the ice. The photographic collection was lost with the ship. Lieutenant Chipp's 2,000 aurora observations were also lost. The naturalist's notes were saved.

DISCOVERIES.

Jeannette island was discovered May 16 in latitude 76 deg. 47 minutes north, longitude 158 degrees 56 minutes east. It was small and rocky, and we did not visit it. Henrietta island was discovered and visited May 24 in latitude 77 degrees 8 minutes north, longitude 157 deg. 33 minutes east. It is an extensive island, animals scarce and glaciers plenty. Bennett island lies in latitude 76 degrees 38 minutes north, longitude 148 deg. 20 minutes east. It is very large. On it we found many bites, old horns, driftwood and coal, but no seal or walrus. Great tidal action was observed. The coast is bold and rocky. The cape on the south coast was named Cape Emma.

THE RETREAT.

We drifted back during the first week of the retreat 27 miles more than we could advance. The snow was knee deep. We had to go 13 times over the track, seven times with boats. Lieutenant Chipp's boat did better than ours (Melville's). On the afternoon of September 12, the three boats having got clear of the ice off Semenoosky island at noon that day, about dusk he was 10,000 yards off our weather quarter and lowered his sail as if rounding to. We lay to for 24 hours under a triangular drag. Nothing was seen of Lieutenant Chipp's boat at day break. He could not get back to the island in the northeast gale. He was unable to carry his share of provisions, and I observed a strong easterly current near the Lena delta. There were masses of drift wood between Siberian islands. Jack Cole's mind is not wholly alienated. He has not been violent for twelve days, but is happy and harmless. Getting home may restore him.

A Pueblo Man Vindicated.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., February 9.—Last spring the body of Christopher Scerromoft was brought from Pueblo, Colorado, and buried at a place called Rough and Ready, in Bedford county, this state. Several months after it was reported in papers that there were suspicions that Scerromoft had been murdered by a man named Thomas W. Mullin, of Pueblo. The latter protested his innocence and insisted upon having the body exhumed at his own expense. The disinterment took place yesterday in the presence of Sheriff Enlee, Dr. Kirke and others, and no marks were found on the body.

After the Battle.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The Sun's New Orleans special says: Ryan and Sullivan met last evening in the parlor of the St. James hotel and had a pleasant time. Together with their friends they popped corks to the tune of twenty-eight bottles of champagne. In the course of the conversation Sullivan said: "Ryan, you are a good, game man. I will do all in my power to [illegible] and participate in an exhibition for your benefit." The reporter said: "Sullivan, you have been very successful in beating all your men. Do you intend to fight any more?" "Yes; and you can publish that I intend to beat a good many more before I get through."

The Times' New Orleans special says: Ryan accompanied by his friends and trainers left here at five o'clock this evening by the Mobile road for his northern home. He suffered no inconvenience from his injuries; but expresses great chagrin at the result of the battle on account of a large number of friends who staked their all on his prowess. Sullivan will remain here a few days longer. He has not been in sight to-day and is supposed to be indulging in gentle relaxations rendered agreeable by the rigid discipline of the past six weeks. No arrests were made at Mississippi City and none was contemplated.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

De Lesseps is reported seriously ill at Cairo.

Minneapolis had a $30,000 fire on Tuesday night.

Robinson advanced yesterday from 2.55 to 2.65.

Ryan's wife and mother-in-law don't believe Paddy has been whipped.

There was general improvement in the Paris bourse yesterday at the close.

[illegible], Spencer & Co., of St. Louis, have failed on account of a drop in grain.

An explosion in Lemp's brewery, St. Louis, yesterday, killed one and wounded several.

Seven new cases of small-pox and four deaths were reported in Chicago yesterday.

The New York assembly adjourned yesterday after two unsuccessful ballots for clerk.

Between the first of March and first of July next the commissions of over 350 postmasters will expire.

There are five cases of trichina in Fort Wayne from eating raw ham. Three are probably fatal.

An explosion of giant powder at Newburg, New York, killed two men and injured another.

Twenty-seven lives were lost by the foundering of the steamer Casino at Odessa.

Eleven cases of small-pox were reported in New York yesterday.

The new elevator of the C., R. I. & P. at Chicago will be completed in ten days. It has a capacity of 1,300,000 bushels.

A Mrs. Phelps is reported to have been robbed of $600 in cash and jewelry at the Palmer House, Chicago.

Pauline Marke, for some time a member of the Emma Abbott troupe, died suddenly yesterday in Boston.

The mother of the late Bayard Taylor was awarded the first prize at the Philadelphia silk exhibition for the best cocoon.

The governor general of Canada in opening parliament expressed great sorrow of Canadians at the assassination of Garfield.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 76,850,000 francs in gold and decrease of 13,175,000 francs in silver.

The ship Nevada was abandoned at sea February 6th in a terrible gale which wrecked the ship. One of the crew was washed overboard and several seamen badly injured.

The situation in Basutoland is grave. All chiefs are reported in favor of joining the rebel Masupha. Durban boers attacked a chief January 10, but were repulsed, with loss. Fighting was still proceeding January 31st.

What promised to be a big sensational fire broke out in Nebly & Hambleton's elevator in Chicago yesterday, and, for a time, 800,000 bushels of grain were in danger. By the shrewd work of the insurance patrol and the fire department, however, the loss was confined almost entirely to damage by water and will not exceed $15,000; insurance, $11,300.

Wall Street Notes.

NEW YORK, February 9.—A prominent stock operator is said to have been given this week in which to secure a certain line of stocks. The decline of yesterday afternoon, although founded on cable dispatches, was caused mainly by manipulation. Sales were out of proportion to the hammering. There was very good buying at the decline, although it is not improbable the market will be depressed at every opportunity this week. The harmonizing process going on between individuals and corporations indicates that this "bull" movement will be one of strength. Parties supposed to have Gould information say a combination to include the Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, and perhaps other roads is developing well. Traders in Chesapeake and Ohio see signs of advance in the securities of the road. A traffic agreement between the Chesapeake and Ohio and Illinois Central companies is said to be under consideration. The Chesapeake and Ohio desires, it is said, the use of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans.

Employee and Employer.

CHICAGO, February 9.—The suit of J. A. Hamlin against W. [illegible] Davis for possession of the lease of the Grand Opera House is said by good lawyers to have a better chance of success than would appear from the outline of the plaintiff's cause laid out in the bill. A case of identical bearing was recently settled by the supreme court of California, though the conditions here are very much more favorable. The case was that of Gower vs. Andrews, employer and employee. The plaintiffs were warehousemen and Andrews was their clerk. Hopkins was proprietor of the building, and Andrews negotiated with him for a lease of the premises to himself and one Moss. Hopkins understanding that Gower would positively not pay the advanced rental, and having an offer of $150 addition per month from Andrews, signed a lease to take effect upon the expiration of Gower's tenure. When these facts became known Andrews was discharged from the employ of Gower, and an injunction asked for to prevent Andrews making any transfer, etc. The petition was not granted, and Gower appealed to the supreme court. The decision of the lower court was reversed.

Another Crooked Official.

ADRIAN, Mich., The city is excited because it appears that Thomas C. Navin has negotiated $150,000 city bonds through the Union Trust Co., of New York and drawn over half the money on them. These bonds were recently authorized by the council, but nobody knew they had been issued, and the sentiment of the city was so much against them that it was believed no issue would be made. Navin was mayor and has done all this business secretly. He denies that any bonds have been negotiated, but acknowledges correspondence on the matter and that he had them printed. He left town this afternoon and his story is generally disbelieved. The bonds were sixes, due in twenty years, and $1.06 has been paid for them in New York.

Mexican National Railway.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 9.—Cabinet ministers who accompanied Jas. Sullivan over the Pascuaro division of the Mexican National railway, 270 miles from the city, recommend the completion of the work. The government has authorized opening to traffic of [illegible] miles of the road from Laredo [illegible].

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Official Opinion of the British Government on Panama Canal Question.

LONDON, February 9.—Lord Granville, in a dispatch of January 27th to Mr. West in reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty controversy, denies analogy between the cases of the Panama and Suez canals. He cordially concurs in Blaine's statement in regard to the unexampled development of the Pacific coast, but denies it was unexpected. He says the declarations of President Monroe anterior to the treaty show that he and his cabinet had a clear prevision of the great future. The development of the interests of the British possessions also continued, though possibly less rapidly. This government are of the opinion that the canal as a water way between two great oceans and Europe and Eastern Asia, is a work which concerns not only the American continent but the whole civilized world. With all deference to the considerations which prompted Blaine, he can conceive no more melancholy spectacle than competition between nations in the construction of fortifications to command the canal. He cannot believe any South American state would like to admit a foreign power to erect fortifications on its territory, when the claim to do so is accompanied by the declaration that the canal shall be regarded as a part of the American coast line. It is difficult to believe that territory between it and the United States could retain its present independence.

Lord Granville in a subsequent dispatch draws attention to the fact that Blaine, in raising the argument that the treaty has been a source of continual difficulties, omits to state that the question in dispute which related to points occupied by the British in Central America were removed in 1860 by the voluntary action of Great Britain in certain treaties concluded with Honduras, etc., the Nicaraguan settlement being recognized as perfectly satisfactory by President Buchanan. Lord Granville says further that during this controversy America disclaimed any desire to have exclusive control of the canal.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

LONDON, February 9.—E. Smyth, home ruler from Tipperary, sought to withdraw his amendment to the address in favor of the repeal of unions. Irish members objected. Gladstone declared the amendment would be impracticable as long as Irish members were unable to define clearly where local affairs end and imperial begin.

Forster, speaking on the amendment proposed by Justin McCarthy to the address in reply to the queen's speech, said the government had tried the effect of releasing imprisoned suspects. He referred to the release of Father Sheehy and asked what had been the result. He contended that public sentiment in America favored the policy of the British government, but said the no-rent movement had received its chief support from that country. He said fair rent, according to Parnell, practically amounted to no rent at all. Forster quoted the Chicago convention [illegible] as proving this, and referred to a speech recently delivered by [illegible] to New Orleans farmers. He said he had discovered the land league's promises were unreliable. Notwithstanding signs of improvement, the government, he said, would not relax their vigilance. Forster spoke two hours and a half, and at the conclusion of his speech the debate adjourned.

Assay Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—The annual session of the assay commission appointed by the president opened this morning. Members of the commission who were present were, Judge Butler, Senator Allison, General Rosecrans, Representatives Fisher and Bedford, G. W. Childs, Professor Charles J. Munroe, of the Naval academy, Professor J. E. Hilgard, of the United States coast survey; R. Y. [illegible], assayer, and Eckfeldt, clerk of the mint. The commission was organized by electing Judge Butler chairman and [illegible] secretary, and was then divided by the chairman into two committees, a committee on assay and a weighing committee. General Rosecrans was appointed chairman of the assay committee, and Professor Hilgard of the weighing committee. Committees were appointed to test the fineness and weight of the products of the United States mints for 1881, and the result of their labors will be probably a full report, which will be looked for to-morrow.

Ryan's Misfortunes.

NEW YORK, February 8.—A [illegible] New Orleans special says after the battle a doctor examined Ryan, and found his left jaw broken in two places, besides several other serious injuries. To add to the poor fellow's misfortunes, while he was fighting, some rascal entered his room at the house he put up at, and stole his clothes and $300 in money, thus misfortunes seem to pursue him even to the bitter end. W. Emmett, backer of Sullivan, intends to challenge the world with him for any amount of money, and will probably take him to Europe should he not find a customer in America. Harry Hill will pay over the stakes he holds to him this day at his place of business in New York.

Murderous Counterfeiter.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., February 9.—Counterfeit standard dollars have flooded portions of the territory for some time past. A man named Kubela was arrested who was supposed to represent an Iowa gang. Wm. Schnitzer, deputy United States marshal, made the arrest. A quantity of counterfeit money was found on him. While in the office of the county jail this afternoon Kubela made a murderous attack on Schnitzer, knocking him senseless with a heavy bottle. Kubela ran about a mile but was recaptured. Schnitzer was seriously injured. The rim of his hat undoubtedly saved his life.

Nipped in the Bud.

CHICAGO, February 9.—The notorious forgers arrested yesterday were held each in bail of $5,000 on the forgery charge and $3,000 on the conspiracy charge; went to jail. A list of witnesses revealed the fact that about twenty city firms and all the principal banks had been selected as victims. Firm checks had been obtained by them and lithographed for the purpose of forgery. The arrested men are of prepossessing appearance and manners. Their cases were continued.

Small Potatoes.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Under the head "Potatoes—They grow small over there," the Sun says: A cargo of 3,575 bags of German potatoes that arrived by the ship Annatione were sold yesterday. The lot comprised so many very small potatoes that some of the buyers remarked that Germans must have thought we were starving to expect us to buy such stuff. Some of them were as large as marbles. Prices were very low, varying from 12 to 2[illegible] cents per bushel.

Unavoidable Accident.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 9.—Engineer David Coulter and Conductor Stonebraker were killed and Fireman Kennedy hurt by an accident on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Huntingdon this morning through a collision of freight trains. The loss of rolling stock is very heavy. The accident was entirely unforeseen and unavoidable, as a wheel broke while two trains were passing.

OUT WEST.

[illegible] stock is steadily rising.

[illegible] has [illegible] fire.

[illegible] Gunnison City.

Buena Vista is to have a new court house.

The interest in the S[illegible] trial increases.

"Bonko" [illegible] are numerous in Las Vegas.

Skating contests are now fashionable in Leadville.

The citizens of Irwin protest against [illegible] high taxes.

Pueblo is [illegible] anti-polygamy question.

Maysville is having a scramble over the postoffice.

A new town [illegible] city has been located near Socorro.

Prospectors are [illegible] to return to the Gunnison country.

The Natchez [illegible] Governor Tabor $72,000 last [illegible].

Residents [illegible] county are starting trout ponds.

The citizens of Silver Cliff pass their leisure hours in coasting.

Large quantities of iron ore are being shipped from Villa Grove.

The Tilly [illegible] at [illegible] is showing some very rich mineral.

[illegible] of Leadville did not attempt suicide, as was stated.

The hotels of Gunnison City are full of "emigrants" from the east.

Another large anti-Mormon meeting was held in Denver Tuesday.

Trinidad claims the oldest man in the world. His age is 1[illegible]4 years.

The miners of Leadville have quit work, owing to a reduction of wages.

The Gunnison river is [illegible] to about eight inches below the [illegible].

A negro was killed by a Mexican at Las [illegible] Plaza, New Mexico, last Saturday.

Twenty-six dollars per ton is what Gunnison ranchmen receive for their hay.

The [illegible] Queen shows [illegible] richer than any yet discovered.

A postoffice [illegible] at Fisher's toll gate, [illegible] Jefferson county.

The output of [illegible] Little Pittsburg mine for this [illegible] about 400 tons.

[illegible] copper ore are [illegible] New Mexico.

[illegible] $50,000 [illegible] Moreno Park, Ariz.

[illegible] Mexican [illegible] assay of [illegible].

[illegible] Wolcott [illegible].

[illegible] Denver [illegible] condemned [illegible].

[illegible] two [illegible].

[illegible] been [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] gold and [illegible].

[illegible] fatally wounded [illegible].

An explosion [illegible] in the Roaring Forks district [illegible] death of one miner and the serious wounding of another.

The San Miguel mine [illegible] Batopilas district, Chihuahua, which has been worked for three hundred years, now aggregates a yield per month of $50,000 [illegible].

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, February 9.

Silver bars, 1.13 [illegible]

Money 4 [illegible]

Governments, lower.

Stocks, firm and higher.

The following are the quotations:

BONDS.

United States 4s	118[illegible]	Northern Pacific	84
" 4½s	[illegible]	Kansas Pacific	105
" [illegible]	102	K. P. Denver div.	108
" 6s	10[illegible]	Denver & Rio G'de 1st	[illegible]
Union Pacific	11[illegible]	D. S. P. & P.	102
Central Pacific 1st	11[illegible]		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific	11[illegible]	Hannibal & St. Joe	96
Central Pacific	9[illegible]	Lake Shore	11[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Jersey Central	9[illegible]
Texas Pacific	4[illegible]	M. K. & T.	3[illegible]
Kansas Pacific		Phila. & Reading	6[illegible]
New York Central	1[illegible]	Ohio & Mississippi	3[illegible]
Erie	3[illegible]	C. R. I. & P.	1[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	1[illegible]	Michigan Central	8[illegible]
C. & N. W.	1[illegible]	D. L. & W.	12[illegible]
C. M. & St P.	10[illegible]	L. & N.	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	7[illegible]	Canada Southern	5[illegible]
Wabash	36¾	Panama offered	1[illegible]
Pacific Mail	44[illegible]	W., F. & Co. Ex	1[illegible]
W. U. Tel. Co.	81[illegible]	Am. Ex. Co.	9[illegible]
Am. Union Tel. Co.		U. S. Ex. Co.	7[illegible]
A. & P. Tel.		C. C. C. & I. Co.	[illegible]

MINING STOCKS.

Amie	2[illegible]	Hukill	7[illegible]
Bodie	3 50	Hibernia	16
Boulder Con.		Hortense	28
Big Pittsburg	93	Horn Silver	17 8[illegible]
Bald Mountain		Highland Chief	
Bassick	6 50	Iron Silver	2 10
Bull Domingo	30	Little Pittsburg	1 75
Con Virginia	7[illegible]	Little Chief	1 00
Caribou	2 [illegible]	Leadville con	1 50
Chrysolite	4 65	Mariposa pfd	4 00
Cherokee	4[illegible]	Mineral Creek	
Dunkin	60	Moose	93
Dunderburg		Ontario	
Eureka con		Quicksilver off'd	12 50
Freeland	75	Robinson con.	2 65
Green Mountain	2 00	Red Elephant	
Gold Stripe		Silver Cliff	2 20
Glass-Pendery con		Silver Nugget	
Climax	4[illegible]	Sutro	75

Kansas Liquor Law

TOPEKA, February 9.—The supreme court to-day decided unconstitutional so much of the prohibitory law as prescribed punishment for drunkenness, on the ground that the provision was not expressed in the title of the bill. The court says persons legally in possession of liquor can drink, burn or give it away.

Compromise Proposed.

LONDON, February 9.—The Times suggests that the United States invite maritime powers generally to accede to a stipulation of neutrality for inter-oceanic communications, which now, by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, binds Great Britain and the United States. It considers that the American people would view such action favorably.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

A German Walker says we are now feeding our tramps "on milk of the first water." Still they don't stay here long.

Complaint is made that Speaker Keifer is too careful about settling points of order. The trouble is not that he is too careful, but too unfamiliar with parliamentary law.

The New York Tribune in our dispatches strongly sides with Blaine. It is evident that Mr. Blaine feels the awkward position in which he has been placed by the president.

It is to be hoped that Major Ward and Colonel Dorner will not be treated as Mr. Nixon of the Chicago Inter Ocean was. It would be real sad to have them turn and fight Mr. Keifer.

The Vox Populi has begun a crusade against "bunko steerers." Their number in South Pueblo is large, and is a constant menace to society. We trust that the overflow will not come here.

We give elsewhere a telegraphic report of the prize fight at New Orleans. Just why it should be sent over the country we can't understand. The sympathies of the public were in favor of both being whipped.

The queen's speech from the throne seems a little farcical. She says she will present the bankruptcy and election bribery bills and other measures. Why would it not be best to drop all such unmeaning formality?

The stalwart element in the state is getting very hungry. Garfield has been dead five months, and still they have not got any offices. Mr. Teller either is not active or has little influence with this administration.

Some of the southern papers have commenced taking up Governor Pitkin for senator. But what if the genial governor declines to be a candidate?—Chronicle.

And what if he don't decline to be a candidate.

Every member of the council except Mr. Noble, who has been out of the state since June, was present at the meeting last evening. The meeting considered a great many subjects, and showed the council to be alive to the city's interests.

This is the way it looks to the Cincinnati Commercial: "When they feel well Kentucky "and Missouri [illegible] a democratic "[illegible] of Israel. They "get about forty "[illegible] medals celebrating their achievements "[illegible] party."

At the last [illegible] council meeting, attention was [illegible] that the ordinance in regard to [illegible] on the [illegible] street [illegible] kept by the railroad. There [illegible] will be some indiscriminate and frequent firing.

Judge Helm presides over the celebrated Stickney [illegible] case. It is likely to be the [illegible] criminal case ever tried in the state. Judge Helm has had considerable experience lately in such cases, and we are sure he will acquit himself creditably.

So far as we have heard any opinions expressed by our stockmen, they have all been opposed to the bill presented by Representative Belford in relation to the arid lands. The press of the state also begins to see that it is not wise either for the government or our stock interests.

The remark of a member of the council last night that if you stand over our bricklayers, putting up chimneys, with a club, they will not completely embed the bricks in mortar, has some truth in it. There is less conscience in putting up chimneys than in anything else of equal importance in building.

The Solid Muldoon declines to publish all patent medicine advertisements and will have no dealings with advertising agents. This shows real dignity. The Muldoon occasionally publishes broad remarks, but very consistently refuses to publish the obscene patent medicine advertisements that go into so many professedly respectable papers.

The despatch about the extension to be made by the Southern Pacific is probably true. It proposes to build from its line in California east through the Mohave district in Arizona to the Colorado River and there meet the Atlantic & Pacific. Its present line across the mountains has been demonstrated to be unsafe and may be abandoned.

This is Mr. Sargent's day to be put into the cabinet by the Associated Press agent. We hope that the young man will earn his salary.—Denver News.

Alas! is it not also time for the Washington correspondence of the Denver News to announce to the hills and dales of Colorado that ex-Senator Chaffee is about to be appointed to the cabinet.

The Denver Tribune calls attention to the following omission: "The Associated Press "has not apologized to Senator Teller for incorrectly reporting his speech. On the contrary, the Associated Press strongly hints that "the honored gentleman doctored his speech "in the Congressional Record." The worst mistake was the attack on Sherman, which is not given in the Record.

The GAZETTE is of the opinion that Teller doctored the report of the speech which appeared in the Congressional Record. But the GAZETTE is prepared to believe anything of Teller.—Republic.

Certainly we are of the opinion. Not to think so is to think that the Washington correspondents were all mistaken. It is absurd to take any other position. It is an habitual practice with some senators.

It seems that Major Rochester who was on Monday appointed paymaster general by President Arthur was selected for this position by Garfield and would have been appointed if he had lived. He entered the volunteer service June 1, 1861. His highest rank was brevet lieutenant colonel of volunteers which he received March 13, 1865. He is now the youngest staff officer in the army. General Rucker will soon be retired to be succeeded as quartermaster general by Rufus Ingalls. There is also talk of retiring the surgeon general.

ABOUT A BROOM DRILL.

During the past year in our columns we have announced several novel entertainments given in the Opera House, Court House Hall, the churches and at private houses for the benefit of our churches. The old amusements had lost their charms and the inventive genius of the church seems to have been employed in finding out "some new thing" to draw an audience and make money for some religious object. In a recent copy of the New York Herald we find the most novel thing of this order which has been invented to draw an audience. The Harlem Congregational church gave an entertainment at the Association Hall, for which twenty-five cents admission fee was charged. There was music, and song, and reading, but the chief attraction was "The Broom Drill." The Herald, after giving this drill a vicious hit by comparing it to a feature of the stage introduced from the French, gives the following description of it:

> Sixteen young ladies, in pure white, with jaunty red caps, crimson collars and girdles of the same tint went through the regular regimental evolutions and the practice of arms with as much precision and far more grace than half the crack military corps of the country. Instead of guns they carried brooms, but this, while lending a comical phase to the performance, did not detract from its general success. To a lively marching air played upon the piano the sixteen young sisters in arms, or rather in brooms, kept the audience agog with excitement for half an hour or more, and their ready and unanimous execution of orders won them round after round of applause. The sixteen had their captain, who seemed well up in the manual of arms, and altogether they made the prettiest and most innocent set of Amazons that have ever been banded together on the mimic stage for the purpose of gathering in the dollars of humanity for a good cause.

The above may be an exaggeration, but it must have good foundations. The account does not read pleasantly because it does not put the church or the cause of Christ in a pleasant light. We do not wonder at the sneer of the reporter which is stamped on every line of the story. It exhibits an almost universal tendency in the church which is to be regretted. Originally the church (in New England at least) was supported by the state. After the beginning of this century the different churches were supported by the contributions of its individual members. No extraordinary means were resorted to to raise money. Members of the church made their contributions from a sense of duty and a desire to see the cause they loved advanced. But of late this has changed. Church fairs, oyster suppers, strawberry festivals, musicals and mild dramatical entertainments have been made accessories to the time honored contribution box. It is only just to say, however, that these accessories have not usually been introduced to pay the preacher's salary or regular running expenses of the church or raise foreign mission funds. They have been used for some extraordinary occasions like building a new church, building a parsonage, buying Sunday school pianos, &c. But it is not uncommon now for a part of the minister's salary to be raised in this way, especially when there is a debt. The whole tendency of this is to take away a Christian's responsibility and obligation to contribute generously and promptly his share to the support of his church. It teaches him to demand something in return for his contribution to the cause of Christ. An oyster stew, a song, or a "broom drill" takes the place, to too great an extent, of the fervid appeal to man's generous and higher impulses and love to God and his fellow man, in raising funds for religious purposes. It is claimed that this is done usually to increase the number of those contributing. Good sums have frequently been obtained at these affairs from those not attending church, but experience has shown that the largest number of the supporters of these affairs are the members of the church who frequently do $100 in work and contributions to make $50 out of a supper.

Now we do not claim that all churches are making an abuse of this custom, but that the average American church is. The appeal for its support is too frequently to man's love of amusement and to his stomach, rather than to his conscience and his heart. It was a far better state of affairs when the members of the church gave, entirely from a sense of duty, enough to support the church. The great excuse is that these "affairs" obtain for the church funds from outsiders which it would not otherwise obtain. But it is a question whether a church maintains its proper self-respect in doing this. Ought a pastor to receive more than his hearers think he is worth, or to put the other side, is a church worthy of a pastor it will not support? Ought the church to try to worship in a better building than the members can afford to pay for? Is the church a sort of a public charity, or a private organization which has as little claim on the public as its individual members? It seems to many that a church should live within its income as much as an individual, and should depend on itself for the income rather than public charity. The whole matter certainly is worthy of careful consideration, lest the spiritual blessings of the church be not considered of sufficient value of themselves, to be worth the sacrifice which the proper support of the church demands.

Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, was in a position to know the inside history of the Garfield-Conkling quarrel. There have recently been so many misrepresentations in regard to the agreement in the custom house appointments in which Mr. Garfield has been accused of lying to Mr. Conkling that Mr. Halstead makes the following statement on this subject: "Here is the "true story as we heard it: Garfield and "Conkling, after a protracted interview, were about parting, and "Garfield made the remark that though the "consultation had covered a good deal of "ground, it did not reach the custom house. "Conkling's reply, but with freezing austerity, was: 'We have not yet considered that,' "—he was applying to himself and New York "associates. Struck with the scope of what "the senator said, the president asked that it "must be understood that he expected to make appointments to please also his friends in New "York, naming Judge Robertson as one he "had in mind; and Conkling said that if "he (Judge R.) could be sent away to a consulship, or something like that, he (C.) "could, when he was to be confirmed, walk "out of the senate chamber, or he might even "remain if he held his nose! This was the "parting. The president had taken a great "deal at Mr. Conkling's hands upon the theory that he did not intend to be insulting; "had been disappointed in his cabinet on account of the New York senator; and after a "big slate of appointments that were to prove "his good will to that senator, he got not a "polite word of acknowledgment, but the "assurance that if the president appointed one "of his own friends—one who had made his "nomination possible, the senator would as a "favor hold his nose."

The distribution of the 306 medals has some striking features which should not be overlooked. Colorado is the only republican state that will receive medals for her entire delegation. The majority for the Garfield electors was 2803. In this respect Colorado is ahead of all other republican states. The medals will principally go to southern democratic states. The following states were practically solid for Grant and gave the following pluralities for Hancock:

Grant States.	Hancock's Maj.
Alabama,	34,964
Arkansas,	18,339
Georgia,	48,384
Kentucky,	42,762
Mississippi,	40,896
Missouri,	55,042
Tennessee,	21,892
Texas,	103,230
Virginia,	44,566

A few will be distributed among the republican states. New England with over 100,000 majority for Garfield will get one medal. Texas with about the same Hancock majority received, gets 16. Still some republicans will feel proud of these medals.

There should be some agitation of the free delivery of our postal matter. The law says there shall be a free delivery in all cities containing 50,000 or more population; also that there may be a free delivery in all cities of $20,000; also that there may be a free delivery at all offices where the gross receipts for the preceding fiscal year are not less than 20,000. Under this last clause Colorado Springs will be entitled to a free delivery system after June 30, 1882. The last fiscal year ended June 30, 1881 and the gross receipts were not quite enough to entitle us to the free delivery system. But the receipts will be sufficient this year. They were for the second quarter of this fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1881 $5,745.15. This is at the rate of $23,000 a year. It will add much to the convenience of the resident portion of the city to have accommodations and efforts should be immediately made to get it. The office here has always been a good paying one; and the government can well afford to give us this free delivery.

Some idea of the political leaders in France may be obtained from a brief description of Gambetta's ministry by a French correspondent of the New York Times. We are glad to note that the ministry is peculiarly French. It is as follows.

> "His appointment of the atheist Paul Bert to the department of public worship; of Gouggeard, whose wife was a boarder in a house of bad name, to the navy department; of General Campenon, who lives with a person not his wife, to the war office; of Rouvier, the husband of Claude Vignon, whom the ladies of the diplomatic corps refuse to receive or visit, to the department of commerce; of Magnin, to the presidency of the Banque de France, vice de Honnandie—although the latter is as capable as the new nominee is notoriously incapable—finally that of M. Floquet, a thin, half-starved pettifoger, whose gratuitous insult to the czar, in 1867, first brought him into notice, were so many scandals to the conservatives—I mean the republican conservatives who were disposed to support M. Gambetta as soon as he had broken with the mob."

The house committee on ways and means have recommended the appointment of a commission to revise the tariff. If the proper kind of a commission is appointed, it can do much good. But if it is composed of manufacturers who are selfishly engaged in protecting their own interests, its report will be worthless. Edward Atkinson of Boston, who has written up the Atlanta Cotton exhibition so admirably, would make an excellent member. So would Robert Porter now connected with the census. The commission should be composed of broad-minded men capable of collecting, collating and analyzing statistics.

In endorsing Mr. Chaffee for a cabinet position, the Little Pittsburg affair was not taken into consideration because it has never been fixed upon Mr. Chaffee, though he invited an investigation.—Leadville Herald.

Our remembrance is that Mr. Chaffee did not wait for an investigation, but went to Florida as soon as the bubble burst. If it were necessary, it would not be difficult to show Mr Chaffee's complicity in the swindle. A good many interesting papers and letters were filed in the famous Coulter case.

The Democrat says: "Let Pitkin be nominated by the republicans for senator." Has our "confrerer" no regard for the feelings of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE?—Leadville Chronicle.

Why not get off a fresh joke? The election of Governor Pitkin will not hurt our feelings half as much as it will hurt the Chronicle's, unless Mr. Teller don't keep his promise in regard to the mint.

One feature of the queen's speech is noticeable. It refers almost entirely to foreign affairs. In this country the president's message largely treats of internal affairs, such as finance, commerce, &c. England's participation in foreign affairs is more general than our own, but still in her policy internal affairs ought to be more prominent. The great questions of reform now agitating England and Ireland ought to be met and settled.

Remember the meeting of the stockmen at the court house this afternoon at two o'clock. There should be a full attendance.

RETIRING ARMY OFFICERS.

The military appointments of the president yesterday will create considerable feeling in the army. General Rucker, who is promoted, is old enough to be retired. Major Rochester jumps twelve seniors who have been waiting for this honor. It clearly brings out the fact that our system of promotions is bad. If the promotions should be made in order we should soon have only gray-haired veterans of 60 and 70 to command our regiments and occupy other high offices. Justice to these men who have served their country long and well should demand that they be promoted to the high offices they have earned by patient service. But these officers are so old when they get these high positions that they are no longer useful, and it is a question whether the government should not put younger men in positions requiring ability and energy. A man is in his prime and can do the best work between 40 and 50 and not between 60 and 70. The appointments yesterday illustrate both sides of this question. General Rucker was promoted in the regular order to be quartermaster general. He is too old to do much and will soon be retired. This appointment is the reward of a faithful public servant. But Major Rochester appointed paymaster general jumped twelve seniors. This necessarily will make them feel sore, but the service may gain in having a better man at its head.

The slow promotion in the army now takes all ambition out of a young officer. There is a possibility of his becoming a major at sixty, but little more. Two years ago Captain Dodge did a very brave thing in going with his colored company to the rescue of the remnant of Thornburg's command. He disobeyed orders, cut loose from all retreat, and braved every danger to rescue his comrades. He showed the dash, judgment and courage which would make him an invaluable officer in the field. But the only way to reward him for his gallant services was to put him in the paymaster's department with the rank of major. He could not be promoted to fill a position his talents showed him to be capable of filling.

The only remedy seems to be in retiring all officers sooner. If all officers over 55 years of age were now retired, and all officers were retired at 55, it would make promotions far more rapid and infuse new life into the army, besides giving us more active officers. Congress might do this, making liberal provisions in the way of pensions for the retired officers. It seems to be the only way to keep the high positions in the army from being officered by old men and disheartening the young officers. If injustice must be done to one or the other, under the circumstances, the best interest of the service should be looked after.

SEWERAGE.

The council last night briefly considered the subject of sewerage. A very able and sensible report was submitted by Mr. Ellis and should be carefully read and considered. The plan he suggests has the approbation of scientific men universally and its wisdom and utility has been amply vindicated by experience. The matter is in shape now so that it will be quickly and properly investigated. Correspondence by outside parties has already been begun with Colonel George Waring, the ablest specialist in this country on the question of sewerage. It is hoped that the committee to which the matter is referred will be able to make some definite report at the next meeting, giving close estimates of cost, &c.

We presume there is little question about the necessity of a good system of drainage. It has been rendered all the more necessary by our water works. It is not a question of convenience and beauty, but of health and even life. Denver waited until she enjoyed the reputation of being the most unhealthy city in the state before she did anything. We should not wait for this. A good part of our capital is the healthfulness of our climate, and we cannot afford at any price to lose our high reputation.

The only question which will cause any hesitation is the cost. Regarding the cost nothing is definitely known but it need not be burdensome. It is suggested that the drain pipes down the alleys be paid for by the property holders on either side. This will not be a heavy expense. The cost in Denver is $50 for a twenty-five feet lot. This is about two dollars a foot. Mr. Ellis says the cost will be less here though his report makes the cost greater. Probably he means $75 for a lot 50x190, or about $150 a foot. This would not be very burdensome to individual property holders and the advantage would be far greater than the expense.

The public sewer and many other expenses will be paid out of the general fund. It is probable that this expenditure will not be large, however. We presume there is no city in the country which would be so easy and inexpensive to drain as this. The grade is easy and there will be no deep cuts or circuitous paths for the [illegible] to run. We hope the work will be promptly begun and that another summer will not pass without our having sewerage.

Judge Webb, of Portland, declined a public dinner, tendered by one hundred lawyers, in a becoming way worthy of imitation. He says: "My tastes and my judgment are "averse to its acceptance, and I most respectfully decline it. I can not forget the recent "sad event that has made possible my promotion to the position to which I have been "appointed, and I shrink from everything "that may have the appearance of rejoicing "under such circumstances. Moreover, with "all the partiality my professional brethren "have manifested toward me, it becomes me "to remember that I approach duties and responsibilities in which I am yet untried, and "to enter upon them quietly and simply."

The country is beginning to be frightened at the practical workings of the arrears of pensions act. Should all the claims for pensions be allowed in the next six years, the commissioner estimates that $1,205,000,000 will be paid out in the next twenty-five years, or over $50,000,000 a year. In 1882 it is estimated that $89,000,000 will be required. This is the greatest steal that has ever been attempted. A strong effort will be made to repeal the law and it is to be hoped it will be successful. The country feels grateful to its brave defenders, but the patriotic soldier will ask for no such return as is given in the arrears of pensions bill. He did not fight for pay, but for love of country. If his wound disabled him he has a right to ask for help but for no other reason. The soldier element should oppose this bill from simple self respect. The operation of the bill should be stopped at once. The friends of the bill will urge this is unjust, as so many arrears have all been paid. But it is no good reason for continuing to pursue a bad policy because it has been begun. The country will have lost possibly $20,000,000 or more, and it is a wise thing to stop further loss now.

WORKINGMEN AND PROTECTION.

The Chicago Tribune has a carefully prepared article on the subject of "who are protected and who are not." The following is the summing up of an analysis of the laboring classes:

UNPROTECTED CLASSES.

Occupations.	1870.	1880.
Agriculture	5,922,471	7,670,5[illegible]
Professional or personal	2,684,793	2,490,2[illegible]
Transportation and trade	1,192,238	1,519,[illegible]
Mechanical and mining trades	1,780,602	2,275,78[illegible]
Totals	11,580,104	15,015,125

PROTECTED CLASSES.

	1870.	1880.
Mechanical, manufactures and mining	925,810	1,243,864

The whole number of those engaged in mechanical, manufactures and mining is 3,519,647, but a careful analysis of the trades represented by these mechanics shows that only 1,243,864 are protected. The percentage of the protected classes of the whole is only about eight per cent. This very effectually disposes of the argument in favor of protection, that it lifts the American laborer above the condition of the pauper laborers of Europe. It helps only a very few. But it is claimed that these 15,000,000 unprotected laborers are indirectly aided by the protection. This is true. But the aid received is more than counterbalanced by the extra tax imposed on these 15,000,000 to support the industries of the 1,243,000. It should also be remembered that this protection does not go to these laborers as much as to the capital employed in these manufactures. The laborers in protected industries are not better paid than the laborers in unprotected industries. They stand on about an equal footing. The fact is that the superior condition of our working classes over those in Europe is due to far different causes. If it were not so, then the laboring classes of France and Germany should be as well off as our own. Frequently comparisons have been made between the condition of the workman in some special industry in this country to the condition of the working man in the same industry in France or Germany. But the fact that our workingmen may be better off in this industry is absolute proof that protection is not the cause. For if it was, then the workingmen of France and Germany should be in an equally good condition, since both are protective countries. If protection is the cause of the superior condition of our workingmen, then it should have the same effect in other protection countries. But the fact is that protection has little or nothing to do with this whole matter. Our working people are better off, because they are more sober, industrious, moral and live in a country having immense natural advantages over those of other countries. Our farmers in the west buy good land for less than the yearly rental in England. Our mechanics buy food cheaper and have cheaper rentals. They have also far better educational advantages. The appeals of protectionists to the laboring class have thus far been successful, but it cannot be done forever. The intelligence of the laboring people will see through the fallacy of the logic, and will no longer be used as tools to protect monopolies.

We shall be glad to receive any communications on the subject of sewerage from any of our readers.

Stalwart Primer.

C stands for CONKLING. From whence comes he?—from the Appotomax? No; he comes from Rhode Island. Did he look over a transom at Albany? No; not much.

F stands for FOSTER. Do the Stalwarts love FOSTER? Yes the Stalwarts love him, so does SHERMAN—perhaps. Is FOSTER a clergyman? No; he tried to be a Minister once, and failed.

O stands for Ohio. What is Ohio? An O. at present. Are there any great men in Ohio? Yes; they may rise again in 1884.

S What is this? It is not a letter, but a Third-term trade-mark. Is there anything in it? Yes, there are millions in it. Does the trade-mark carry any influence? Oh, yes! it has been known to carry whole States.

W stands for WASHINGTON. Who was WASHINGTON? The Father of his country. Did WASHINGTON serve three terms? No; he was opposed to a third term. Was not WASHINGTON a Rebel General? Yes. Was GRANT a Rebel General? No. Which, then, was the greatest man and purest patriot? GRANT. Is this political logic? Yes—306 times.

Rather Hard to "Take In."

San Francisco News-Letter.

Charles Dal and Harry Colton, members of the Olympic club, were out duck shooting. While trying to cross one of the sloughs at low tide Harry got mired, sinking in the soft mud up to his armpits. It was impossible for Charles to assist him, through fear of getting mired also. The tide was rapidly coming in; no time was to be lost, for in twenty minutes it would be over Harry's head. On the bank was a piece of gas pipe about five feet long. This Mr. Dal managed to get to Harry, who stuck it [illegible] the mud, put it to his mouth, and, when the tide raised over his head, breathed through it for four hours while Charley went for help to the drawbridge six miles away. He returned with ropes, and when the tide receded again rescued his friend, who was almost dead from exhaustion.

The Rev. John W. Butler, of the City of Mexico, shows that there has been a large increase in mission work and results in Mexico in the past 10 years. The number of congregations has increased from 125 to 239; church edifices from [illegible] to 38, and the value of church property from $139,000 to $320,610. There are at present 10,764 church members and 19,000 adherents, making a Protestant community of about 30,000. There are 51 foreign missionaries at work, with 209 native helpers. In the day and Sunday schools are between 5,000 and 6,000 scholars.

PERSONAL.

The aesthetic Japanese eat sixteen varieties of lily bulbs.

Jefferson Davis is blind in one eye, and nearly so in the other.

Carlyle's grave at present is marked only by two decaying wreaths.

Vice Admiral Schestakoff has been gazetted minister of the Russian marine.

Miss Nellie Arthur does not like the White House. She finds it too big and lonesome.

Secretary Lincoln's greatest recreation is a romp with his youngest child, Jessie, aged six years.

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, will entertain Secretary Frelinghuysen at dinner in Washington to-day.

Mr. William Warren's fiftieth anniversary on the stage, October 28, 1882, is to be made a public event.

It is rumored that Harvard College has received a donation of [illegible] from a wealthy gentleman of Boston.

Thirty-one Americans are students at the Academy of Arts in Munich. Only the Germans outnumber them.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, is recovering his health. Christmas morning he celebrated [illegible] o'clock mass.

Printing presses in Rocky Mountain towns are usually run by water power.—[N. Y. Herald. You don't say "printing offices"?

Mrs. Caroline Carey, the oldest inhabitant of Buffalo, and the oldest woman in the United States, died recently, aged [illegible] years.

Under the microscope a hair has rough edges like a rasp. No wonder that a young man's mustache often tickles a girl's nose.—[Philadelphia Chronicle.

"Why not revive the whig party?" asks the Memphis Avalanche. This will probably have to be done before the democratic party will find anything it can whip.

"I don't think," says Olive Logan, "I ever saw anybody whose face and bearing convey the idea of such absolute innocence and virgin purity as do those of Mrs. Langtry."

One of the legends upon the walls of the rooms in which the Wisconsin Dairymen's association held its recent annual meeting was, "Talk to your cows as you would to a lady."

The Hon. S. S. Cox is about to publish, through G. P. Putnam's Sons, an illustrated volume of travel. It is to bear the alliterative title of "From Porte to Pyramid by Way of Palestine."

Mr. Tolman Wheeler, of Chicago, has made to Bishop McLaren a donation of [illegible], to be used in enlarging the work of the Episcopal church of Chicago [illegible] cathedral.

The chap who sent us a poem beginning "When twilight dews are falling fast upon the rosy lea," has since married Rose Lee, and now the weekly dues are falling fast upon him.—Detroit American.

According to Edward Everett Hale, a rich, fond, and foolish old man gave his grandson, a freshman at Harvard college, $20,000 for his year's spending money. It is hardly necessary to add that the boy was ruined.

Viscount de Brimont, who was principal partner in the great champagne house of Ruinart père et fils, bequeathed [illegible] to an orphan children's [illegible] from the Foundling hospital, London. The rest of his fortune he left to children of his brother, one of whom has now begun a fight for the orphan's legacy too.

[illegible] fun at Oscar Wilde by appearing in the lecture hall with sunflowers, one of which was three feet in diameter, and opened like a fan. A reference by the lecturer to "Kissing Reason's cheek" resulted in kisses being thrown to him from all parts of the hall. After the lecture, the students waited for him outside, but missed him.

The London Spectator, on being informed that at Yorktown the Americans numbered about 5,500 regulars and 3,500 militia, and the French nearly 8,000 regulars, while the total of the British force was something less than 8,000, solaces itself with the reflection that though the political results may have been very great, as a military achievement it was nothing very stupendous.

The London Times, of January 18, had the following: "The Empress Eugenie's visit to the queen will extend over the next week or two. She is at present located at the cottage on the Osborne domain, where she has been a guest of Her Majesty during the two preceding years. The empress will occupy her new country seat near Farnborough, early in the spring, and will continue to reside there the greater part of the year with her household."

The Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild paid a pretty compliment to a prima donna the other day. She invited the young lady to dine with her, and after dinner asked her to try the tone of her piano. Not a sound came from the keys when touched. "I had the instrument unstrung this morning, mademoiselle," said the baroness, "that you might see that the only pleasure I promised myself from your presence this evening was the pleasure of your society."

Cardinal Howard, who has recently been raised by Pope Leo XIII to the dignity of arch-priest of the basilica of St. Peter's, at Rome, and who is remembered in London as leading, 30 years ago, when an officer in the Life Guards, the procession at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, is the second Englishman on the roll of the arch-priests of the basilica of St. Peter's. The other cardinal arch-priest of the basilica was Henry, Cardinal York, the brother of the Young Pretender.

The number of peers of France now living is 23, namely: Three dukes Messrs. de Caylus, de Valencay, and Noailles; the Prince de Wagram; five marquises, Messrs. de Gouvion Saint-Cyr, de Malleville, d'Andigne, de Rougemont and d'Harcourt; nine counts, Messrs. de Bondy, de Cholet, d'Aboville, Daru, de Greffulhe, Mathieu de la Redorte, Schramm, Germain, de Gramont, d'Astor; two viscounts, Messrs. Digeon and Duchatel; the Baron de Bussieres; Mgr. Juge, and Monsieur le Comte Victor Hugo.

The will of the late Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, disposes of $2,000,000. To his wife he bequeathed the Gramercy Park residence and $450,000 in cash; to his two sons the summer residence at New Rochelle and $100,000 each; to his three daughters $125,000 each; to his brother, Major General Robert Potter, his residences at Washington, D. C., and Newport, R. I.; to his sister, Maria, wife of Launt Thompson, $10,000; to the nurse of his children is bequeathed $2,000 in cash, and his children are charged to on no account forget her long and faithful services; to his law clerks is given $1,000 in cash; to his coachman he leaves $500, and to his friend, Jas. P. Lowery, he leaves his entire law library.

An accomplished man of the world in New York writes to a friend in Springfield, Mass.: "Oscar Wilde is not such a fool as he looks,—for he certainly does look like a fool. I've met him two or three times and don't think I care to meet him again. His few friends here who knew him 'at home' seem to believe in him, but there are a good many who knew him 'at home' who do not believe in him at all. His lectures were read in the style of Irving, whom he has evidently made his model, and whom he suggests in face and figure." (The picture of Irving in the February Harper's goes to confirm this, which has never been said before.) "His description of the school of design of the 14th and 15th centuries, which I have not seen reported in the papers, was as fine in its way as anything I have ever heard. Of course there is something wrong about the man or he would not dress as he does. I've less patience with him since I've discovered that he is really clever."

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Denver and other places may laugh at Greeley, but Greeley can afford to stand it. Greeley might reflect on its generous support of Denver in the late capital contest.

The persecution of the Jews in Russia is abating. Until recently Russia had the sympathy of liberal minded people everywhere. But she lost this by her conduct toward the **Jews.**

The New York Times objects to the admission of New Mexico as a state, because the people of the territory are unprogressive. The Times shows remarkable intelligence in regard to the situation.

The Boston female teachers have petitioned that they shall receive a salary of not less than $1,000 after ten years service. There is no other city in the Union where such a petition would have been made.

Our dispatches show that the English papers understand that Blaine's policy in relation to foreign affairs has been repudiated. Either the English papers or Secretary Frelinghuysen has made a mistake.

The letter from Ruby camp will be found unusually interesting. It sustains the high opinions which the GAZETTE gave of Ruby camp two years ago. It will lead to more activity in developing the mines in that district.

The star route fellows will no longer have an organ in Washington. Mr. Bracy, assistant postmaster general, parted with his interest for $35,000. It was anti-Garfield, anti-Blaine, pro-Conkling and pro-star route. Not a pleasant combination.

The more the Colorado Desert Land bill is considered the more impracticable does it appear. The Inter-Ocean of Sunday had a long article against it. Its objections that it will bring government lands into competition with state lands is not good. Only good agricultural lands would be leased at four cents an acre, and there is not much of this left unless there is costly irrigation.

A few years ago Massachusetts had the least in population that could not read. She now stands fifth, with 4.24 per cent. of her population unable to read. Ohio has only 2.[illegible]1 per cent. Massachusetts has had the disadvantage of a large influx of illiterate foreigners.

Since John Evans boycotted the Republican, the question arises, How did this term come into use? Mr. Boycott was an Englishman, who offended his Irish neighbors. The latter would have nothing whatever to do with him. They would not work for him, buy from or sell to him. He was completely isolated. He was thus "boycotted."

Recent advices from Washington state that the Colorado marshalship is in the hands of Senator Teller for decision, Hill and Belford having surrendered their claims.—Denver Tribune.

We doubt this. Senator Hill and Judge Belford will never consent to the appointment of Wilcox. They may have agreed, however, to allow Senator Teller to nominate a man who shall not be disagreeable to them.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, elected to congress from Brooklyn as a greenbacker, gives the following as his political creed: "Politically, I am an old line whig, an abolitionist and a republican, religiously, a Protestant and a priest of the Baptist denomination. I will vote for the good of my country. When any measure comes before me, I shall not ask as to its pious origin, but if my judgment tells me that the measure is for the benefit of the country, God giving me grace, I will give it my voice and my vote, and if my judgment tells me that it is not for the good of the country I will oppose it."

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE accuses the Leadville papers of being easy on mining swindles. Are you not mistaken in that, neighbor?—Leadville Democrat.

No. Just about two years ago a huge swindle was perpetrated on the public in the Little Pittsburg. It did a great deal to take away the confidence felt in Leadville mines. Capital stopped going to Leadville and it was difficult to sell any Leadville property whatever. It prevented the legitimate sales of all Colorado mines and greatly crippled many of our miners. This Little Pittsburg affair was engineered by Mr. Chaffee and by *the most disreputable methods.* When Mr. Chaffee's name was suggested for a cabinet position, and there seemed to be a likelihood of his getting one, the Leadville Herald, Chronicle and Democrat all endorsed Mr. Chaffee and said it would be an honor to the state to have him appointed. In doing this they condoned the swindle which most injured Colorado because engineered by Colorado men. This amply justifies us in saying that the Leadville papers are "easy on mining swindles."

The public debt statement of February 1st is very encouraging. The debt less cash in the treasury is now $1,752,512,880. This shows a reduction of nearly $13,000,000 in February. Since July, the beginning of the fiscal year, the debt has been decreased over $88,000,000. If it continues to decrease in this proportion to the end of the fiscal year the debt will be $149,000,000 less July 1, 1882, than it was July 1, 1881. July 1, 1866, the debt was $2,773,236,173.69. We were then paying about $150,000,000 annual interest. At the present time we are paying interest on $1,534,331,600, and it amounts to only $60,000,000, a reduction in interest of more than half since the end of the war. The reduction in principal has been in these sixteen years $1,272,000,000. The interest bearing debt is made up of $530,000,000 of three and a half per cents, $250,000,000 four and a half per cents, and $739,000,000 four per cents. Our expenses and receipts in January as compared with last year appear very favorable. Our expenses have decreased and our receipts increased. In January, 1881, we received $29,473,070, and in January, 1882, $33,444,137. The expenses in 1882 were $12,800,000 as against $13,500,000 for the same time last year. Greenbackism cannot thrive while such statements are made monthly.

Pueblo county has virtually repudiated a part of her debt. There is little doubt that before long she will be compelled to pay it. The following from the New York Tribune is directly to the point on this question:

A repudiating county in Tennessee has been sharply brought to its senses by Judge Hammond, of the United States circuit court. In order to escape levying a tax for $28,000, the amount of a judgment recovered against the county for bonds issued in aid of a railroad, all the justices in the county, twenty-three in number, resigned. The judge now decides that they have no right to abandon their offices, and he holds the judgment over them as a lien upon individual property, pending their further action in the mandamus to levy a tax in April next to pay the judgment. It is safe to predict that the justices will put on the tax rather than pay the debt themselves. If Judge Hammond's doctrine could be universally applied, town and county debts would be less carelessly contracted, and their payment less frequently evaded.

The method resorted to by the justices of Lauderdale county, Tennessee, to shirk the payment of a county debt is perhaps a novel one, but it belongs to a whole class of tricks and evasions by which dishonest towns, counties and cities in the west and south have endeavored to avoid the consequences of their own acts in the issue and indorsement of railroad aid bonds. When such obligations become burdensome and must be met by taxation, public sentiment too often urges the officials whose duty it is to levy the tax to evade that as long as possible by legal subterfuges, or by neglect or positive refusal to perform it. Judge Hammond's remedy may be somewhat harsh, but it is no doubt effectual. The justices will not hesitate long between the alternative of obeying the court, or having their own property sold to satisfy the judgment against the county.

This judgment carries ten per cent. interest and will make Pueblo county pay dearly for her dishonesty. The Chieftain has of late urged the payment of the debt. It might be a very strong argument to some to quote the above from the New York Tribune.

General M. C. Meigs, who was retired yesterday from the position of quartermaster general, was born at Augusta, Georgia, in 1816 and is now nearly 66 years of age. He was appointed to the artillery but exchanged into the engineers. Here he distinguished himself before the beginning of the war. At the outbreak of the rebellion at his request he was appointed chief engineer of the expedition for the relief of Fort Pickens. He was promoted rapidly, and in May, 1861, became quartermaster general and has held the position ever since.

PASSAGE OF THE FUNDING BILL

The three per cent. funding bill passed the senate yesterday by the unexpectedly decisive vote of 38 to 18. This will be quite a surprise, as a week ago it was thought certain of defeat. Secretary Folger opposed it, and it was understood that Windom would oppose it. But evidently the debate of the last few days has had its effect. The opposition to the bill took such shape as to consolidate the friends of sound financial legislation. For example Senator Ingalls in attacking the bill, attacked Mr. Windom's policy of funding the fives and sixes into three and a half per cents, Senators Teller and Vest attacked the national banking system, while Senator Plumb attacked the only safeguard to resumption, the policy of a large coin reserve. These things must have had their effect. The amendments to the bill do not materially alter the bill as first introduced by Senator Sherman. The bill originally provided that the bonds should run for five years and still longer at the option of the government. It is amended to make them payable at the option of the government, except that bonds bearing a higher rate of interest and redeemable shall be taken up first. This will make them payable after the three and a half per cents. are redeemed. There will be over $500,000,000 three and a half per cents. left after the $200,000,000 three per cents. have been issued to pay a portion of them. There will be no more bonds due until 1891 when $250,000,000 four and a half per cents. are due. At the rate we are now paying the public debt, the three and a half per cents. will be all paid within four years, and then any surplus will probably be applied to the payment of these three per cents unless it shall be better for the government to buy up at a premium the four and a half per cents. due in 1891 or the four per cents due in 1907. This change from a five year bond to one payable at the option of the government is the most important change in the bill.

The bill has none of the objectionable features of the three per cent. bill passed a year ago. There is no attempt to force them into use, as though the credit of the government was not good enough to float them. This was the basis of the veto objection to the bill of a year ago. It attacks no interest, but is simply based on the idea that the credit of the government is good enough to borrow money at three per cent., and provides for the government to do this. The passage of this bill is the severest blow yet received by the greenback-anti-national-bank-soft-money-anti-resumption party, for the opposition to the bill was made up of all these elements.

What Catholics Believe.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE

In Saturday's issue is a paragraph under the caption, "What Catholics are Expected to Believe about a new Saint," and said to be "condensed from an authoritative biography for the Catholic Review." Allow me, who knows what Catholics are expected to believe, to say they are not expected to believe any biography to be found in the Catholic Review or any other Review; they are expected and bound to believe only the doctrine of the church regarding matters of faith and morals. There are many things in the absurdly condensed "authoritative" biography that I, a Catholic, do not believe and there is nothing there in that I am bound to believe. I would add for the information of the condenser, whoever he may be, that there is no such thing in Catholic literature as an "authoritative biography" in the sense that its facts are to be believed on authority, but there is an authorized biography in the sense that such biography contains no doctrine contrary to revealed truth.

R. T. B.

LEASING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Some weeks ago Judge Belford introduced a bill providing for the leasing of public lands in Colorado. We made a short comment on the bill, as it came in an incomplete way in our dispatches. We spoke of it favorably on the ground that it was intended to give our stock raisers absolute control of the range they are now using. We could not intelligently comment on the details of the bill as we had not received a copy of it. The first copy that we have seen was received yesterday by Mr. H. C. Furzman together with a letter from Judge Belford. They show that the intent of the bill is correct, but it will not accomplish the desired purpose. That there may be a clearer understanding of this whole matter, we give the bill as follows:

A bill to provide for leasing the desert or arid lands of the United States, located in the state of Colorado.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to lease to any citizen of the United States a tract of land not exceeding five thousand acres in extent within the desert or arid region of the public domain located in the state of Colorado, for a period of not more than ten years, at a yearly rental of four cents per acre, payable quarterly, in advance, to the treasurer of the United States, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior. No person shall be permitted to lease more than one tract of land under this act; and in case any lessee fails to pay the rental as herein prescribed, the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to enter upon and take possession of the lands of the delinquent lessee, together with such improvements as may be thereon, and to dispose of so much of the same as may be required to make good the amount of rental due the United States; and the secretary is further authorized to declare the lease of the delinquent lessee forfeited, and to again lease the same as herein provided.

SEC. 2. That upon the expiration of any lease granted under this act, it shall be lawful for the secretary of the interior either to sell any such tract of land, in quantities not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, and for a sum not exceeding one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, or to renew said lease for a second period of ten years, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the first section of this act; provided, that in all cases where the lessee has reclaimed the land and placed thereon valuable improvements, such lessee shall be entitled to the preference of a renewal of the original lease for a subsequent period of not more than ten years, and provided, further, that the land herein authorized to be leased shall, in no case, exceed a frontage of one-half mile on any stream.

SEC. 3. That the lands herein to be leased shall not embrace either timber lands or mineral lands in said state of Colorado, but such only as can be made available for agricultural purposes by means of irrigation.

Accompanying the bill was the following letter from Judge Belford:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C. January 28, 1882.

H. C. Furzman, Esq., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of January 22nd in reference to the bill introduced and authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease the public lands. Copy of bill enclosed herewith.

I have amended the bill, so as to provide that "no party shall take more than 160 acres fronting on any stream." This is to prevent anyone from securing a monopoly of water privileges and water rights.

The question was up before the committee on public lands at its last meeting and was discussed at considerable length, and I think the bill will be favorably reported to the house for its action.

It is clear to my mind that some change must be effected in the land system relative to the arid and desert lands, and I can conceive of no better plan than to lease them in pretty large tracts. My great desire is to guard the interests of all individuals who may desire to utilize the public lands; and I am only too happy to receive any suggestions on the subject from any quarter.

Some of the eastern members are very anxious to have the general law so changed as to allow the land to be sold in large tracts. I fear if this was the case eastern capitalists would soon gain control of that country to the exclusion of those whose means are small. My bill retains the title in the government for a period of ten years and at that time allows the lessee to purchase 640 acres of the lands which he had before under lease.

Of course the idea of leasing the public domain is a novel one, and yet one that meets with decided favor among intelligent men here.

I would esteem it a favor if you would make such suggestions as may occur to you after reading the bill.

Very respectfully,
JAS. B. BELFORD.

The question of how our stock men might secure control of the grazing land they are using has long been a question of great interest. At present they simply control these ranges by owning the 40, 80, 160 acres or larger tracts that have the water, and the sheep or cattle feed on the public domain. This has given them practical control of the range they use. But it gives them no right as against any other man to use these public lands for grazing. This may in time endanger their control of a range necessary for the use of their stock as water may be found in this public domain. Two plans have been suggested for giving the stock men control, either by selling these arid lands at a low figure or else leasing the land at a low rental. Judge Belford's bill proposes the latter, but the bill is so drawn as to be impracticable in its present shape.

In the first place Judge Belford mistakes the kind of land which should be leased. The right to lease any land on which there is water is not desirable, because most of this land has already been taken up and the rest soon will be. The lands which it is desired to lease are the lands which have no water. This has given rise to the fundamental errors of the bill. The land to be leased to any one party is too small in area and too high in rental. It is too small in area because it practically prevents a sheep man from running over 1,000 sheep. About five acres is necessary to feed one sheep. Many of our sheep men are running now from 5,000 to 15,000 sheep. This requires a range of from 25,000 to 75,000 acres. Now what our stock men would like would be the right to lease an amount of land as large as this. The land is now good for no other purpose. It has no water except what is already owned by our stockmen. The government is not now receiving any revenue from it and is not likely to unless the artesian well scheme becomes a success. It is worth nothing whatever for agricultural purposes. The rental fixed in Judge Belford's bill is reasonable for meadow and agricultural land, but is entirely too high for these arid lands. Four cents an acre would be a fair rental for land salable at $1.25 an acre. But it is doubtful if these arid lands are worth more than ten or fifteen cents an acre. The rental should not be over half a cent an acre. This would pay a fair rate of interest to the government and at the same time might not be burdensome to the stock grower.

If the bill was drawn so that the 5,000 acres could be taken up in quarter sections scattered so as to control the 50,000 acres or more needed, it would be less objectionable, but judging by the letter we should say that Judge Belford did not have this in mind. He intends only one body of land with 5,000 acres as the maximum area. It is plain this will not aid our stockmen and may injure them. It won't allow them to lease enough for their business and allows others to lease land on their range, so that these ranges may be very badly cut up. We presume that most members of congress don't realize the amount of land necessary to carry on the stock business, and think 5000 acres a great quantity. But there is probably not a sheep man in the country that uses as little, or could do any business with profit if he could not control any greater range.

The subject is one of vital interest to this state and county. We are sure that Judge Belford will materially modify his bill, if he appreciates the true situation. His purpose is good and one the stock men of the state have desired to be carried out. The matter will be fully considered at the meeting of the stock men here on the 10th. Meanwhile we shall be glad to publish any communications on the subject. It cannot be too carefully considered or canvassed.

PERSONAL.

Jeff Davis is blind in one eye.

Rochefort has been on the sick list for months.

Mr. Beecher pays $2,000 a year for life insurance.

Oscar Wilde's forehead is very low, and his chin very full.

Hon. Horatio Seymour is dangerously ill at his home, near Utica.

Boston's oldest inhabitant is dead—Mrs. Catherine Branch, aged 112.

Senator David Davis has begun to give a series of once-a-week dinners, with plates for thirty-one men.

There are in congress eight Irishmen, four Scotchmen, five Englishmen and three Germans.

The Japs take so kindly to the American game of poker that the government is passing laws to restrain it.

"I notice that Nilson's husband has become insane. Now my husband—but never mind about him."—Patti.

A Chicago dealer advertises corsets for 10 cents. It is wonderful how cheap squeezing has become in this country.

The loss to England by the last three years' bad harvests is estimated at from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 a year.

The musical people of Cleveland furnish the public a concert each week, to which the admission fee is 10 cents.

Emperor William has become a great grandfather, a daughter having been born to the wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir.

Edwin P. Whipple is lying extremely ill at his Boston home, having received serious injuries last week in a fall upon a staircase.

Blaine says that he will deliver the Garfield eulogy February 25 or 27, and it is thought that the day last named will be chosen.

James Foster, colored, of Tennessee, received a $25 premium at the Atlanta Exposition for the best and largest display of Irish potatoes.

Thomas H. Benton's centennial birthday anniversary falls upon March 14, and the St. Louis people talk of celebrating it by a memorial meeting.

"Tom" Hughes is about to appear in a new character. He will soon, it is said, accept an appointment as a metropolitan police magistrate in London.

"Yes," said the farmer, "barbed wire fence is expensive, but the hired man doesn't stop and rest five minutes on the top of it every time he has to climb it."

The latest phase in Parisian suicide is to shoot yourself in a hack. It is apt to damage the linings, but enables the suicide to be promptly conveyed to the morgue.

People who stay away from church through fear of catching the smallpox may, in the sweet by and by, become familiar with a bottomless pit.—Boston Courier.

Lieutenant Hayes, who lost his life with Custer at the time of that fearful massacre, left two orphan sisters, who are now in Washington *in destitute circumstances.*

Richard Wagner is now living in strict retirement with his family at Palermo. He is going shortly to Greece in order to make studies on the spot for a new opera drawn from the Greek mythology.

A Denver reporter asked Alice Oates how old she was, and she replied, "I am 22." "Were you 22 recently?" innocently inquired the reporter, at which the little kicker said she detested newspaper reporters.

There is nothing so broad and nothing so narrow that Mr. Hans Makart, of Vienna, does not attempt to picture it. He is engaged at one and the same time on some huge frescoes for a dining-room and a portrait of Sarah Barnhardt.—N. Y. Times.

"You have no ruins, no natural curiosities in this country," drawled Mr. Oscar Wilde to Mrs. Senator Pendleton at a reception last week. "No" replied the quick-witted lady, "but our ruins will come soon enough, and as to our curiosities, we import them."

Tiffin, Ohio, has three lady lawyers, the youngest of whom is named Sams. She is one of Uncle Sam's girls, and if by any chance she should marry a client of the name of David, she would then become one of the Sams of David.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Hon. Carl Schurz, of the New York Evening Post, is addressing himself to the whole round of human knowledge. In the course of a column editorial on the hair he explains that the reason the hair of the head becomes gray before the whiskers, is because the latter is usually about twenty years younger than the former.

"Well, now, Joe," said Governor Vance, "do you really believe in this election by God that you speak of?" "Deed I do, Massa Vance," said the negro seriously with a shake of the head. "Well, do you think I am elected to be saved?" "Sca'sly know, Massa Vance, but I nebber heerd of any one being 'lected what wasn't a candidate."—Pittsburg Post.

General Grant, when asked the other evening where was the sword which he wore at Lee's surrender, answered: "I didn't have any on. I seldom wore a sword. I did wear one at the battle of Shiloh, and it saved my life. A ball struck it and broke the scabbard, which dropped on the field. I believe Mrs. Grant has the blade. She is better at [illegible] things than I am."

LITERARY.

"Washington Irving," by Charles Dudley Warner, in "American Men of Letters." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1882.

The subject and the author of this charming book gives surety for its interest and merit. It is especially fit that the first volume of a series of "American Men of Letters" should be the first American who achieved anything like a European reputation. Although it is often the fate of biographers and critics to tell so much of their subjects that their readers are impelled to avoid them and their works forever after, it is not so in this instance. Those who love Irving will be glad to know all that may be known of the sweet and kindly heart of Geoffrey Crayon, and those unfortunates who have yet to know him should be glad of so genial an introduction. Mr. Warner gives accounts of his early life and education, of his parentage and family, his failing health, his journeyings to and fro, his charming social qualities, and of his sad bereavement, by which the whole current of his life was changed. His long residences abroad at different times, afforded him the opportunity for those studies of English, Spanish and Italian life which the "cosmopolitan character of his genius," enabled him to present with such vividness and sympathy, that each country almost claims his literature as its own. Not only what he did was great and good, but what he did not do, for not less than sublime was the sacrifice he made for his dead friend, Prescott, the historian, in abandoning to him the privilege of writing the "Conquest of Mexico" for which he had had rare chances to collect material and which work he had actually begun. And at the same time the thoroughly American heart and brain of Irving rested not till he had made the shores of the Hudson classic ground and invested the city of Manhattan (he hated to call it New York) and its neighborhood with a glory all his own. We recall among the sweetest of childish reading, the hours spent hidden away with the "Tales of Alhambra," "The Sketch Book" and "Bracebridge Hall," or picking the plums from a pudding, the delicious sketches of Geoffrey Crayon, from the pages of the "Knickerbocker," the excellent parent of the whole brood of monthlies, or in listening to the family reader giving us the "History of New York," and puzzling over the shouts of laughter and only half understood fun of which the seniors enjoyed so much. We are glad enough to read Irving in the pleasant light of "Backlog Studies."

ASPECTS OF POETRY,

Being lectures delivered at Oxford by John Campbell Shairp, L. L. D., professor of poetry, Oxford, principal of the United College St. Andrews. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1882.

In the usual order of things a lecturer upon poetry shows by his ability as a critic his incapacity as a poet, for the very process of analysis is destruction, and the beauty of the flower is gone before the perfume has left the retort. Not so with this most discriminating and learned professor, for, while he is keenly critical he recognizes the true poet by the Free-Masonry of his nature, being himself a poet, only free from the trammels of verse. He passes in review the great poets, but fully recognizes the lesser ones, and fairly sets forth their merit and our need of them. He says "of Homer, Aeschylus, Virgil and those of that constellation, "it is well, perhaps and for a short time as students, we should so concentrate our gaze, for we thus get a standard of what is noblest in thought, and most perfect in expression. But this exclusiveness should continue but for a little while, and for a special purpose, lest while fancying ourselves large minded, we may become narrow and artificial. You admire Homer, Aeschylus, Shakespeare, perhaps Scott, Wordsworth and Shelley, but where did they get their inspiration? Not mainly by study of books but by going straight to the two sources of all poetry, by knowing and loving nature by acquaintance with their own hearts and by knowledge of their fellow men." He calls the poet "the interpreter," thus recognizing in a word his truest vocation, which is telling what he has found, not what he has invented (which is not poetry, but mythology), and by recognizing the eternal and catholic quality of passion and sorrow. Prof. Shairp claims much for the poetic character *of the Celtic race, and* displays a strong sympathy with the poetry of the people, the ballad, the folk songs of the Celtic peoples especially, and in the poems, tales and songs of Walter Scott traces the true Homeric spirit.

He reviews the "Prose Poets" (Thomas Carlyle and Cardinal Newman) admiringly, but gives small space to what may be called the metrical prosers, Pope and others of his school and time, and recognizing in Carlyle an element which has had but scant attention, even from those who like him best. These are but few of the interesting and admirable points made by the lecturer, and next to the privilege of hearing these lectures is the one of reading them from the clear type and paper of the book before us.

LITERARY NOTES.

Florence Marryat has ready her new novel Phyllida.

Captain Marryat's novels are coming out in penny books.

Mrs. Cashel Hoey's new novel is called "The Question of Cain."

Robert Buchanan has written a new novel, The Martyrdom of Madelaine.

Mr. Edward Dicey's "New Plutarch" book on Victor Emmanuel is now ready.

The Life of George Cruikshank, by Blanchard Jerrold, will shortly appear in Paris.

George Ticknor Curtis' "Life of James Buchanan" is nearly ready for publication.

The Hon. Edward McPherson is engaged in writing the "Life of Thaddeus Stevens."

Prince Bismarck's Memoir is being written by the prince and his two sons, Herbert and William.

A. C. Armstrong & Son will add to their series of "Heroes of Christianity" "The Life of John Knox."

Macmillan & Co. will publish in the spring a Dictionary of Paris, on which Charles Dickens is now engaged.

Robert Carter & Bros. have made arrangements with the publishers of "Bits From Blinkbonny, or Bell o' the Manse," a pretty Scotch story, for advance sheets.

Dr. Hunter is preparing a collection of Anglo-Indian poetry from the days of Warren Hastings to the present time.

Mr. Tennyson has a new poem in Macmillan's Magazine for February, called The Charge of the Heavy Brigade.

The new Almanach de Gotha, probably the most valuable of all year books, contains a portrait of President Garfield.

The queen of Roumania, whose nom de plume is "Carmen Sylva," is about to publish an epic poem entitled "Ahasuerus."

Mr. Morse's "John Quincy Adams," the next volume of the "American Men of Letters" series, is in the printer's hands.

King Oscar, of Sweden, has completed a play in five acts called The Castle of Kronberg. It will be brought out this winter in Stockholm.

Professor Ebers will shortly publish a new romance called The Wife of the Burgomaster, a story of the Netherlands in the sixteenth century.

M. Alphonse Daudet's new novel, Numa Roumestan, is creating quite a sensation, owing to the supposition that the hero is a portrait of Gambetta.

The two volumes of Mr. Froude's Life of Carlyle," which will published in the spring will be confined to the first forty years of his life, 1795—18[illegible].

Mr. Howells is so nearly restored to health that the story he was to edit a new paper for Roswell Smith and James R. Osgood, does not disturb him greatly.

Messrs. Longman announce as nearly ready two volumes of Lord Beaconsfield's speeches which are to be edited with notes and a preface by Mr. T. E. Kebbel.

The associated library of Harvard University, embracing the college library proper and some others, now contains a total of 329,193 volumes and [illegible] pamphlets.

Charles Scribner's Sons will bring out immediately the sixth volume in their "Campaigns of the Civil War," "Chancellorsville and Gettysburg," by Abner Doubleday, late Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

[illegible] has written a new History of Printing, which is said to throw much fresh light on certain [illegible] points in the history of the art. The work will be published shortly by Hartleben, of Vienna [illegible].

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have again acquired the right to publish Judge Bouvier's standard works, the Law Dictionary and the "Institutes," which have been for the last few years upon Little, Brown & Co's list.

A translation, by Miss [illegible], of [illegible] has been [illegible] of Bruce [illegible], and a [illegible] copies [illegible] priced on [illegible] with Queen [illegible].

Judge Tourgee's new story, John Eax, [illegible] South Without the Shadow, is ready on February [illegible], and it promises to have as great a popularity as his other books [illegible]. Fords, Howard & Hulbert are the publishers.

The success of the [illegible] translation of Mr. [illegible] Light [illegible] in the [illegible]. The first edition was [illegible] orders were [illegible] the publisher's presses [illegible] supply the demand.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to act as the publishing agents for the Society for Political Education, and they will publish for it the "Library of Political Education" for the series of 1882, which comprises [illegible] History of Political Economy, [illegible] Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, and Mill on Liberty.

Prominent among the literary attractions of Harper's Magazine for the coming year will be a serial novel by William Black. The story, which will be commenced in the May number, is located in Ireland and is entitled "The Bells of Shandon." It is a novel of Ireland, and one in which Mr. Black will undoubtedly add fresh laurels to those he has already won.

Augusto Zeri, of Rome, has just issued a facsimile edition of two hitherto unpublished letters of Columbus and one by Vespucci. The two former are addressed to King Ferdinand the first under date February 6, 1502. Vespucci's is to Cardinal Ximenes, enumerating a list of goods which an European would find a ready market in the new world.

Charles Reade breaks a silence of several years with a vigorous and striking sketch of Sir Robert Lush, for many years one of the justices of the court of queen's bench, and later one of the lords justices of appeal. Mr. Reade's sketch appears in the current number of Harper's Weekly, and is the first of a series of papers which he has engaged to write for that journal.

Pietro Cossa was born at Rome in 1830 and died only three months ago. His fame, which is European, rests chiefly on his Nerone and Messalina, which will live long. In them he dramatized the enormous corruption of the Roman world through two of its representatives, and in contrast *with Christianity, the giver of liberty* and regeneration. *Italy must mourn the loss of* this poet, whose tragedies are probably the best that have appeared after Schiller's and Goethe's.

The Rev. Henry N. Hudson has undertaken a new large work, namely, a life of Daniel Webster, the publishers of which will be Little, Brown & Co. No adequate life of Webster has yet been written. We have his "Private Correspondence" and "Autobiography," his "Speeches," and his volume of "Recollections," by Peter Harvey, but no life. It was given out two or three years ago that one was in preparation by his granddaughter, but that promise was not fulfilled. Mr. Hudson is preeminently the man to perform the task.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE says that the differences in the congressional delegation are disgraceful. This is not the case. The material interests of the state are well looked after by the entire delegation. The mere matter of appointments is something that will hardly excite a very great deal of interest except among the aspirants themselves. They have a right to differ, so long as they attend to the business of the state.—Leadville Herald.

What we said was that it was disgraceful that so much of the time of our delegation should be consumed in settling petty strifes and contentions over patronage. Gentlemen occupying such high official positions ought not to be compelled to give a week's time in settling who is to be postmaster of some little town out here. Their time could be more profitably employed for the state. At this time the president of the United States gives most of his time and energy to the settling of questions of patronage. It is all wrong and shows that our civil service should be put on some other basis. Our senators gain little influence by this "courtesy" shown them in appointments. They usually disappoint so many that they lose all, if not more, than they gain. The country would be much better governed if our officials were not so much troubled by these vexatious questions of no real importance to the government.

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Mr. Harry Iles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

The stone work on Bacon & Carr's stable on Nevada avenue will be begun to-morrow.

The ball to be given at the conclusion of the Catholic fair promises to be a great success.

Mr. H. A. Risley, of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, came down yesterday from Denver.

The room of the Y. M. C. A. has been beautified by the addition of a new carpet and other ornaments.

The Lotus club, numbering twenty-five, had their pictures taken in a group yesterday at Dillingham's studio.

Forty one lots in Crested Butte, the "future great" of the Gunnison country, were sold yesterday by Capt. DeCoursey.

One of our prominent grocers informs us that business is unusually good just now and is becoming better as spring advances.

Mr. J. W. Heims has purchased the interest of Mr. Geo. House in the cigar store opposite the new postoffice and will hereafter conduct the business alone.

Our fellow townsman, H. T. O'Brien, has purchased a Chicago road cart of Mr. Ike Bacon, and appears like a thorough jockey in it behind his roadster.

A runaway occurred at the depot last evening which resulted in the total demolition of an express wagon and a fence. The wagon was the property of Mr. English.

Capt. M. L. DeCoursey sold the Chicago store building on Tejon street, occupied by Mr. P. Ericson, yesterday for $6,000 cash. He reports a steady increase in sales of Colorado Springs property.

From Tuesday's Daily.

By Their Fruits

Professor George N. Marden supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church last Sunday morning. As the scripture lesson he read parts of the xxxii chapter of Isaiah and the vii chapter of Matthew. The text was the 20th verse of the vii chapter of Matthew:

"Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

It is difficult to apply this text where people who hold good doctrine and people who hold bad doctrine live side by side. One who sneers at evangelical religion may show by his life the influence on him of that religion, and a Christian may be influenced by the infidelity around us.

It is difficult to find where error begins and truth ends. Every false religion has some grains of truth in it. The truth is what makes religion plausible. There was never a false prophet or a demagogue who did not say some true things. There is much truth in the teachings of Zoroaster and Confucius. The Mormon missionaries make converts in England by the skillful twisting of texts of scripture. There is some truth in every false religion. Every false teacher utters some good sayings.

A system as such has its current or character underneath, its fundamental good or bad. The test of this is by their fruits.

A system may be pleasant to the eye. It may come with recommendations. What cannot be recommended? Newspapers have in them in one place advertisements of liquor selling and in another church notices. If you have a newspaper that does not cry "Good Lord!" and "Good Devil!" then you have a good newspaper, a very good one. To decide on a system, only test the practice of those who receive it. To judge Buddhism, look at India; of Roman Catholicism, look at Spain or Mexico, or the difference between Northern and Southern Switzerland or even between the two ends of a Swiss village. It is not a diploma, but can the physician cure? Of three hundred persons in a certain place of confinement, there was not a single minister, lawyer or doctor, recognized as such by his associates in the profession, and only one member of a Christian church. Of 2,050 persons confined in the Maine penitentiary, there was only one clergyman, and only one member of a church. The fruit of infidelity is seen in the reign of terror. The speaker referred to the state of things wherever the gospel of the son of God has been received. The best argument for Christianity is Christianity. Its ripened fruit—the most of us are very unripe—is the highest and purest manhood. This results from teaching the doctrine of human sin and of redemption. A church was referred to by the speaker, whose success in missions is not known, which hangs about the skirts of other religions, and criticises. When liberal Christianity—as if Christianity itself were not liberal—when more than any other it teaches men humility, a more rugged self-denial, lifts up the masses, and makes them the sons of God, people will ask no other credentials, but will follow it. A pretentious name will catch men never.

In the second place, fruit is the test of particular doctrines. There is no more harmful statement than that it makes no difference what one believes if it is only sincere. The more sincere one is in error, the worse for him. The case of a young lady who believes falsehood was given as an illustration. A false view of God is a falsehood which bears fruit. The doctrine which destroys sin, that is, the truth of God which destroys sin, produces prayer, and sets men to loving one another.

In the third place fruit is the test of character. Not every one that saith Lord, Lord. The divine will includes trust in Christ. "This is the work of God, that ye believe on him whom he hath sent." How can a man reject Christ, hold his heart back from belief in Christ, and say that he is doing the will of God? He can't do it. The cause of the growth of Christianity during the first century was the superior life of them who held Christianity. Our strength is not in argument. The invincible argument is in the lives of men and women. Creeds cannot keep a church pure, even if you fence it in with a creed ten rails high with sharp pickets on top. There is one kind of Bible going around every day, six days in the week. Men read that Bible, all men study that Bible. As has been said Christianity is the world's Bible. Avoid the society of the man who makes you think ill of your fellowman, less reverently of God. Judging by fruits, we can say to those who call our system a lie: Your truth is a lie, and our lie is the truth.

Let one apply this test to himself. What fruits am I bearing? Let us close with these words of the Master to the disciple: Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away: and every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth it, cleanseth it, that it may bring forth more fruit. Herein is my father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples.

A number of "crooks" are "doing" the town just now.

Mr. Roberts, of the Republic, is rapidly improving in health.

One drunk and disorderly was reported at headquarters yesterday.

Officer Beall received news Sunday of the serious illness of his mother, in Iowa.

Mr. G. W. Sweet, who was very ill during the past week, was much better yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Holmes returned to their home in Pueblo on yesterday afternoon's train.

The Alice Oates company passed through the city Sunday morning on their way to Pueblo.

Mrs. Reef, of Leadville, came down on Sunday's train, and will remain a short time with friends.

A number of tramps are making a rendezvous of various vacant houses throughout the city just now.

The entertainment given at the Presbyterian church Friday night netted the Sabbath school $94.85.

Officer Beall arrested a pugilistically inclined man at the depot yesterday morning. He was full of bad whisky.

Mrs. Wood, mother of Mr. Stanley Wood, author of "Brittle Silver," arrived from Denver yesterday morning.

Mr. Samuel [illegible] Cadwell left yesterday for his home in Joplin, Missouri, where he will remain two or three weeks.

Church's drug store will be removed on the 15th of this month to the place lately occupied as the Bon Ton restaurant.

Mr. Brown, lately connected with Weatherby Bros' dry goods store, departed yesterday for New York where he expects to locate.

The congregation of the Catholic church will soon begin the erection of a parsonage on the corner of Cascade avenue and Vermijo street.

The officers picked up a man Sunday morning near the depot, in a beastly state of intoxication, and disabled by a wound he had received.

The posters and lithographs for "Fun on the Bristol" have arrived and will be put up in a day or two. This company appears on the 18th.

The costumes to be worn by the Alice Oates company in "La Mascotte" are the ones originally worn in the first presentation of the opera.

Since Sunday's issue of the GAZETTE we have learned that the congregation of the Catholic church have decided not to move the church at present.

Mr. J. M. Sigafus and wife returned from Philadelphia Sunday, where they have been visiting their daughter, who is attending school at that place.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hook and Ladder company takes place to-night at 7:30 in their room over J. E. Sherman's store. A full attendance is desired.

A large number of people visited Evergreen cemetery on Sunday, and many took advantage of the beautiful weather to decorate the graves of departed friends.

Miss Warren, of Waltham, Massachusetts, and Mr. Herber W. Pope, of Boston, arrived in this city Sunday afternoon, and were met at the depot by a large number of friends.

Mr. C. Mansfield was called to Denver last Thursday evening to attend the funeral of a relative, and while there received a despatch from Ohio announcing the sad news that his mother had died on the 2d instant.

The board of trustees of the Home for Friendless children will hold their regular monthly meeting in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. to-day at 2:30 p. m. All the members are requested to be present as matters of importance will come before the meeting.

W. D. MARTIN, Secretary.

BRITTLE SILVER.

Successful Presentation Last Night.

An Enthusiastic Greeting of Messrs Wood and Hunt.

Denver and Pueblo greeted the presentation of "Brittle Silver" with interest and enthusiasm because the scene was laid in Colorado and because the libretto and music were composed by Coloradoans. The people of Colorado Springs felt a more personal interest and a greater enthusiasm in its presentation because both Mr. Stanley Wood and Mr. W. F. Hunt were residents of this city where the libretto was written and the music composed. The audience was one of the largest and most appreciative that ever assembled in the opera house. Throughout the evening there was the greatest sympathy on the part of the audience with the singers, and there was a determination to be pleased anyway. But this was not needed to make the play a success. It had sufficient intrinsic merit to have made it a success, even if there had been no personal interest felt. The humor of the libretto was fine and good. In this line Mr. Wood has no equal in the state. His humor has a delicate flavor and is always elevated and nice. Our readers are quite familiar with it. His work heretofore has been of a more desultory order, and this is the first elaborate work of this kind that he has undertaken. His first libretto assures him of success and prominence if he chooses to devote himself to this field. His libretto had many of those qualities which have made the works of Gilbert so popular and entertaining. There were none of the suggestions of the French school. It was clean, wholesome and pure. Mr. Gilbert when called out in New York at one of the presentations of "Pinafore" by the Gilbert-Sullivan English troupe said that he had tried to amuse his hearers with an honest, hearty laugh, without making innocence blush or silent. To his honor be it said that he has done this. Though he has not displaced the French operas, he has demonstrated that neither immodesty nor uncleanness nor impure suggestion are essential features of the comic opera. We have spoken of this at length because it is one of the virtues of this libretto that, while it represents to us the miner's life, which has its vicious side, it does not unnecessarily dwell upon those features which are objectionable.

The music has been very highly praised. The choruses are round and full and capable of much greater effect than as rendered last night. Many of the solos are exceedingly pretty and full of melody. Mr. Hunt, the composer, is also entitled to great praise for his work, which shows a high order of talent if not always original.

The plot is so familiar to our readers, and also the cast of the opera, from the notices that have appeared in the Denver papers, that we will not attempt any elaborate or detailed criticism. The two characters who were most perfect in their parts and received the most applause, were Miss Annie Weige as "Broncho Kate," and Mr. Will Rommele as "Professor Do year P. Pi yeamp." The latter had a splendid conception of his character, which he rendered in an irresistibly funny manner. This character originated in some ballads which Mr. Wood wrote for the New York World. His make-up was perfect, and he had that reserve power that gave the audience confidence that he would be equal to every occasion, so that frequently the laugh came from anticipation of the ludicrous which it was known would follow. His appearance when "fired out" of the mine convulsed the audience with laughter. His solo, "It's owing to the air," was perhaps the most enthusiastically received of anything during the evening. The local hit on the postoffice was particularly well received, as was his graceful tribute to the builders of the opera house. It is hardly right to call him an amateur.

Broncho Kate united with a sweet, pleasant voice, over which she had splendid control, an off-hand, free manner, which was singularly fitted to her part. She was natural in acting, and was fully identified with her part. Her duet in the first act with Clara immediately established her in the favor of the audience.

Miss Nora Fowler, a cousin of Mr. Stanley Wood, as Clarinda gave satisfaction. She is not as familiar with the opera as the rest of the company, as she did not appear in it during the week it was presented at the opera house in Denver. Her voice was sweet, but perhaps lacked volume. Her acting is thought more natural and easy than her predecessor.

Will S. Ingersoll as "Black Bill soy" did well, but evidently had the misfortune not to be in good voice last night. Sumendepotowatomie, the Ute, had a very striking part, which he carried off well. Among the tourists the young lady from Boston was an answer to the slander that Boston girls are prim rather than pretty, while the lady from New York would show that all are not giddy that come from there.

The play was well put on the stage by the opera house management. Some of the spectacular effects were particularly fine.

At the close of the first act there were loud and continuous calls for Messrs. Wood and Hunt. They finally appeared and were greeted in the most enthusiastic manner. Mr. Wood briefly responded by gracefully thanking the audience for the greeting and expressing the hope that the second act would give them pleasure equal to the first. The audience again cheered and applauded. The welcome was sincere and hearty, and must have been peculiarly pleasant to both gentlemen as coming from their old friends and acquaintances. Those who did not attend last night should go by all means to-night.

Messrs. Hundley & Low are building an addition to their stables on Pike's Peak avenue, wherein they intend to keep their fine horses.

OUT WEST.

Excellent sleighing in Gunnison.

Leadville is infested with hotel thieves.

Chaffee county is to have a $25,000 court house.

The Pueblo puddling mill is nearing completion.

Crested Butte wants a free library and reading room.

The railroad will reach Silverton about the 1st of May.

The Matchless mine is producing 120 tons of ore per week.

Brittle silver has been struck in several of the Rico mines.

Leadville wants a third rail between Pueblo and that city.

Denver expects to have a big building "boom" this year.

The Catalpa mine, of Leadville, last month shipped 400 tons of ore.

Governor Tabor is contemplating the erection of a smelter at Gunnison City.

Ninety tons of iron per day are being turned out at the Pueblo steel works.

The Denver Times suggests that all Chinamen of that city should be vaccinated.

The miners of Ashcroft are very much encouraged over the recent rich discoveries.

The Windsor, of Denver, was victimized out of $800 by an enterprising lady boarder.

The Harrison Reduction works of Leadville are turning out about two car loads of bullion per day.

The Columbus mill, which was destroyed by fire recently, is to be rebuilt and in running order within sixty days.

Durango is to have a national bank.

East Pueblo has organized a hose company.

Salida is rejoicing over its beautiful weather.

The Denver police force will don new uniforms shortly.

The citizens of Crested Butte travel on snow shoes now.

Stickney's counsel will bring in the insanity plea for their client.

The Evening Telegram is the name of Denver's new two-cent paper.

Denver will have a grand military parade on Washington's Birthday.

Five handsome fountains are to be placed in the depot grounds at Denver.

The new opera house at Longmont will be opened to the public next Thursday.

Greeley druggists are being arrested for selling liquor in violation of the city ordinances.

Charles Hudspeth, the alleged murderer of Alexander Collins at Castle Rock, has been captured.

The Durango papers are exercised over the growth of the opium habit among Americans in that city.

Some trouble exists between the city council and citizens of Denver over the proposed opening of streets.

A company has been organized in the east, with a capital of $1,000,000, for the purpose of working mining claims in the vicinity of Idaho Springs.

Buena Vista had a snow storm on Wednesday.

An iron deposit has been found near Socorro.

A lady and frame man were killed by San Carlos Apaches.

Stickney, the Denver murderer, is receiving aid from the east.

The towns of New Mexico are making it hot for bunko men.

The Buena Vista Democrat is now owned by a stock company.

Springer is now the county seat of Colfax county, New Mexico.

It will take $200,000 to make the national mining exposition a success.

Cottonwood Pass has been open all winter, and stages pass over it regularly.

John Cole, of Denver, died yesterday in a saloon from an overdose of whisky.

Six new ten-wheel engines for the D. & R. G. railroad arrived in Pueblo Saturday.

The jury in the trial of the Buck brothers at Buena Vista for murder, could not agree.

Governor Sheldon has signed the death warrant of E. M. Kelly for the killing of Rearden at Carbonateville.

Bishop Machebeuf has sent out fifteen clergymen to parishes on the frontier since his arrival. While in Durango he made arrangements to meet the demands of the Catholics of Rico, Silverton, Parrott City, Fort Lewis, Chama and the Mexican settlements along the San Juan, Florida and Los Pinos rivers.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, February 6.—The Times says the queen's speech dwells on the disappearance of many causes of anxiety in Europe, Asia and Africa. Of the eastern question only one point will be referred to; namely, the peaceful transfer of Thessaly. Careful attention will be paid to Africa and Egypt. Eastern obligations will be carried into effect and the rights of the sultan maintained. The speech will congratulate the country on the restoration of peace in Afghanistan and in Transvaal, and will refer to sporadic troubles in Basutoland. The French commercial treaty will receive attention, negotiations concerning which are not yet closed. Improvement in the trade of the empire is beyond dispute. The condition of Ireland is regarded as improved. Reform in parliamentary procedure is not mentioned. The queen will also announce the approaching marriage of the Duke of Albany.

Disappointed Reporters.

CHICAGO, February 6.—There was no duel to-day between Henry G. Carleton, the literary man, and Edgar L. Wakeman, correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal. They met, talked calmly, and then came out, separated and invited the anxious newspaper friends who were watching eagerly for the chance for blood and an item, to step up and drink. There will be a little explanation by Wakeman which will satisfy Carleton. The news fraternity made merry over the two, and have played many jokes on them.

FATAL SHOOTING.

A Denver Boy, While Practicing at a Target,

Fatally Wounds His Brother by Accident.

DENVER, February 6.—The Denver Times of this evening contains the following account of a sad accident:

"Oh, my God! I have killed my brother!" These words were uttered in an agonized voice by Sidney Warwick, a nineteen-year-old lad, as he threw down an air gun with which he had been shooting at a target in the shooting gallery at 445 Larimer street, and darting under the counter where the marksmen stand, rushed to the spot where his brother, George Warwick, had that moment fallen to the floor with his brain pierced by a bullet that had been intended for a different target. The unfortunate victim lay motionless on the sawdust-covered floor save the quick heaving of his breast. Dark clotted blood oozed from a small hole in the center of his forehead, and trickled slowly to the floor.

"Speak to me! Oh, speak, for God's sake speak to me, George!" cried the brother who had fired the deadly shot, his voice wild with emotion, the tears streaming down his cheeks.

A reporter who had been an unhappy witness of the sad affair hurried to the side of the wounded man, and making a pillow of the coat of the agonized brother, placed it under the former's head. Two minutes after the shooting occurred at least fifty persons—among them a woman—had crowded their way into the gallery, and were standing gazing with pity upon the wounded boy. The Times man selected a young man from this morbid, though horror-stricken group, and sent for a physician. Detective Arnold happened by at that moment and Sidney Warwick was placed in his keeping.

"God knows I didn't mean to do it: my mother loved that boy better than anything in this world—and so did I. It'll kill her. Oh, what shall I do!"

The pitying bystanders hastened to comfort the poor fellow as best they could by telling him that the wound was not fatal—and they thought they were telling the truth, for it did not seem as if a little bullet shot from an air gun could kill a man. But Dr. Clark, who arrived within five minutes after the shooting took place, offered no hope. He said the ball had entered the brain and that there was but little chance for the boy to recover. Then the grief of Sidney Warwick, the brother, was terrible to witness. He lost control of himself utterly. He turned first from the doctor, who sadly shook his head in answer to the boy's importunings to save his mother's life, to the few familiar faces in the crowd, which had grown to considerable proportions, with the most piteous cries, accusing himself of his brother's murder, and saying that he wanted to die. Suddenly he cried out: "Send for my mother; oh! it will kill her, but she must be here!"

The mother of the wounded boy has rooms in the Mansion block, just across the street from where her son lay dying. She was sent for and a few minutes later was bending over the still unconscious lad and sobbing wildly. Pity moved many of the hardened men in the crowd to tears. They had often seen death before—violent death, too; but never one that touched them as this did.

The dying lad was removed to his mother's rooms, where the doctors did all in their power to save his life. Said one of the physicians: "He may recover, but he stands a small chance."

The writer of this article was an eye-witness to the shooting, and does not doubt that it was accidental. The construction of this gallery is such, however, that the always dangerous amusement of target shooting is made doubly so. The gallery proper is probably fifty feet deep. There are all sorts of targets arranged on the rear wall. At the right end of this wall there is a doorway leading into a shed, extending say ten or fifteen feet further back. This addition was made for long-range shooting, there being an ordinary bull's eye target at the far end of it.

George Warwick, the wounded lad, is the proprietor of the gallery, his brother Sidney acting as his assistant. When business is a little dull it is the custom in shooting galleries for the keepers to coax trade by making some good shots themselves. George Warwick was somewhere in the yard back of the building when Sidney took up a gun and began to shoot at the long-range target before spoken of. He had fired several times and had leveled his gun to shoot again, when suddenly George Warwick, his brother, crept into the addition to the gallery where the long-ranged target is, from the yard outside. Entrance to this addition is gained through a canvas door which opens just wide enough to allow a person to come through. George had been in and out at the door so often that he had learned to make wonderfully quick exits and entrances. He came in and rose to his feet so quickly that it was too late for his brother to retain the fatal bullet. The trigger fell, and at that very instant poor George Warwick dropped to the floor with the bullet in his brain. It was exactly twenty minutes past 2 o'clock. The unfortunate young man was about twenty-two years old. With his mother and two brothers he came to Denver from Washington two years ago. The young man is still alive, but the physicians say he cannot live.

MINE DISASTER.

Gas Explosion in a Coal Mine in Virginia—Thirty-two Men at the Bottom of the Shaft.

RICHMOND, Va., February 3.—Information has been received to-night of a gas explosion at the Grove shaft of the Midlothian coal mines, Chesterfield county. Thirty-two men are caught underground. No details yet received.

A later dispatch states that there is little or no hope for any of the thirty-two men in the shaft. Gas testers went down nearly to the bottom of the pit three times, but were forced to return on account of the suffocating smoke and gas. They report the pit on fire, and will make another effort in the morning to search for the unfortunates. The news of the disaster spread very rapidly, and in a short time a crowd had gathered. The scene was most distressing, as nearly everyone had some relative or friend among the entombed miners.

The names of the men entombed are: Wm. A Marshall, bottom boss, Jas. E. [illegible], Thos. M. Hall, Geo. Jewell, L. A. Jewett, Jas. Brown, Joseph Cornnow, John Morris, James Shuler and Richard Coghill, white; and Richard Morgan, Robert Benford, Samuel Cox, Pleasant Steward, Joseph Cuttupp, Ben Brooks, Alex. Logan, Peter Hopper, Maj. Pollard, Solomon Taylor, 'Squire Bright, John Green, Lewis Hobbs, Dadie Hammond, Isham Grave, Ed. Ross, Rob't Brooks, Thos. Summers, Albert Hughes, James Mills, Jeff. Colement and Fred. Anderson, colored.

The shaft is nearly 600 feet deep, running about three-quarters of a mile in a lateral direction. The Midlothian mines belong to the estate of [illegible] Burroughs, of New York, and cost, about 12 years ago, between $400,000 and $500,000.

RICHMOND, Va., February 4.—Information received here this morning from the Midlothian mine disaster is of a most discouraging nature. There is no earthly hope that any of the men are now alive. Every effort is being made to enter the pit, but it will be impossible to reach the point where the men are for days and perhaps weeks. The explosion destroyed all apparatus, including that erected for ventilation, and this will have to be replaced before successful operations can be resumed.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The Post's Coal Field, Virginia, special says: "The Grove shaft, the scene of the terrible disaster of yesterday, in which thirty-two miners were [illegible], was surrounded this morning with women and children, despite the fact that the ground is covered with snow and is freezing rapidly. [illegible] at the mouth of the shaft are anxiously watching the men in preparation to [illegible] the entombed miners. Appeals of wives and mothers for [illegible] loved ones are heart rending. The superintendent of the mines has a large force working, endeavoring to communicate with the bottom of the shaft. To add to the terror of the situation, it is feared the mines are on fire. If there are evidences of this men will have to stop work, and abandon all hopes of opening the shaft to permit air to reach them. The coal damp in the pit would cause another explosion and add fuel to the flames. The superintendent is one of the most expert miners in the country, and will do all that is possible to do to assist the poor fellows imprisoned four hundred feet below the surface of the earth. It is believed now that all of the thirty two miners have perished.

RYAN-SULLIVAN.

Particulars of the Coming Battle Between the Heavy-Weights.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—Everything is in readiness for the Ryan-Sullivan excursion to-morrow. There will be three trains embracing 34 passenger coaches. The first train leaves at 4:30 a. m. It is understood the battle ground will be between Rigolets and Pass Christian.

The Chicago, Cincinnati and Memphis contingents arrived to-night. Betting continues about even. During the day it was reported the governor would stop the fight. He was assured positively that the battle would be fought beyond the state line. A point on the New Orleans and Mobile railway within the limits of Louisiana had been selected, but the action of the governor made necessary the change. It looked at one time as if the fight would be postponed. [illegible] late in the evening [illegible] Sullivan agreed to the choice of a place beyond the Louisiana line. He would not however sign new articles. A very large crowd assembled at the Mobile depot this afternoon to witness the departure of the pugilists. Ryan and his seconds, Jas. Dunn, of Brooklyn, and Tom Kelley, of St. Louis, left on the train intending to lie over at a station on the line and take the train in the morning. Sullivan remains in the city. Both are in fine spirits and say they are ready to enter the ring at any moment. Tickets for the excursion, costing $10, are selling rapidly. The Louisville and Nashville Railway company has provided thirty-five coaches. About 2,000 persons will go from this city. The hour for departure is fixed for 5 a. m. There is some apprehension of a free fight at the ring, which may break up the mill. New Orleans sporting men say they will do all they can to secure fair play.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—Dr. Austin, a noted physician, has professionally examined Ryan and Sullivan, and he says if Ryan does not win no one can satisfy him he did not throw the fight for more money than he could gain by winning, and Sullivan, said he, is powerfully built in the arms and shoulders, but woefully deficient in the loins and legs where one looks for endurance. Ryan is a study. He is built from the heel up. His legs and loins are grand; the muscles of his neck and shoulders, though small, are powerful. He is able to stand punishment all day. It is rumored on the streets that several car loads of roughs are on their way here for the purpose of raising a disturbance if their man does not win, but the police commissioners have ordered 100 men to the grounds to preserve order. Ryan and Sullivan left this evening for the grounds, which are about two hours ride from the city.

Midlothian Mine Disaster.

RICHMOND, February 6.—Advices from the Midlothian mine state that the body of the engineer, Joseph Cornnow, was found to-day about 50 feet from his engine. He was not burned or disfigured, save a slight bruise on the nose. This makes five bodies recovered. Regular working shifts of ten men are now organized. Citizens appeal for relief for the widows and orphans. Baptist ministers have resolved to take up a collection in their respective churches here on Sunday.

Northern Pacific Affairs.

NEW YORK, February 6.—A Tribune editorial says: A letter on the affairs of the Northern Pacific railroad says that rapid construction of last season on both sides of the continent has left only 650 miles of road yet to be built. It is expected the entire route between St. Paul and Duluth and Puget Sound will be opened in '84. The company claims that its land grant is not affected by failure to complete the road before the Fourth of July, '79, the time specified by law. The act chartering the company and making the grant provides that in case of breach of contract by the company congress may use means to secure the completion of the road. As that end is now being attained as rapidly as possible the company maintains that there is no occasion for congressional interference. The executive department of the government, it seems, has thus far proceeded upon the theory that no portion of the land grant is forfeited. A few months ago the president approved three hundred and fifty miles of road, and patents were issued for lands earned by the construction of that portion of the line in accordance with the original grant.

International Rifle Match.

NEW YORK, February 6.—General George W. Wingate has received the following cable from Sir Henry Halford, in regard to the proposed international military rifle match.

CAMBRIDGE, February 6.—We waive rifle proof mark; cannot possibly guarantee return match. (Signed) HALFORD.

CITY COUNCIL.

Report of Proceedings at the Regular Meeting.

Discussion of the Subjects of Sewerage and Irrigation.

Financial Statement—List of Bills Allowed.

The adjourned regular monthly meeting of the council was held last evening with Mayor France in the chair and the following aldermen present: Wheeler, Limebaugh, Brown, Walker, Giddings, Wilson and Johnson.

The report of John Pixley as justice of the peace was read and accepted.

The monthly report of the treasurer, Wm. Stark, was then read, showing the financial condition of the city, January 31st as follows:

Cash on hand.		
Ditches	$1,975.78	
Salary	311.86	
Police	1,257.05	
Fire department	210.73	
Water works	3,458.12	
Miscellaneous	1,168.41	
Cemetery	529.67	
Building	491.45	
Fines	118.85	
Licenses	487.50	
		$10,010.42
Overdrawn		
Water	$1,498.43	
Redemption	192.00	
Interest	91.71	
		1,782.53
In bank		$8,233.59

The following bills were allowed:

Miscellaneous bills	$101.18
Salaries for January	605.00
Gas bills	7.50
Rents for January	60.00
Wages, C. K. Demund	28.93
Wages, E. P. Martin	52.00
J. L. Marston, lead, &c	21.53
Durkee & Lee	8.65
Colorado Coal & Iron Co., iron pipe	81.82
A. Sagendorf	2.85
T. F. Clifford, blacksmith	8.10
Durkee & Lee, rope and pipe	8.20
Gazette Publishing Co.	28.00
J. L. Marston, permits	28.75
Giles Crissey, lumber	38.25
Giles Crissey, lumber	4.02
Adams & Co., blacksmith	4.65
El Paso county	4.25
Robertson & Snell, meals for prisoners	21.45
W. H. Bacon, horse hire	1.00
Wm. Scott, drying hose	1.50
A. J. Downing	28.30
U. S. Harris	4.25
Hook and Ladder Co., rent	62.00

Alderman Wilson moved that the salary of Mr. James, of Manitou, amounting to $50, be allowed and it was adopted.

It was moved that the contract with Mr. S. J. Eaton for his building for the use of J. M. Sigafus hose company be cancelled. Carried.

Alderman Wilson made a report from the committee on streets and ditches.

The following plats were submitted to the council and approved:

By the Rev. E. P. Tenney, for subdivision of block No. 275, addition No. 1.

By General J. G. Thomas for an addition to Colorado Springs.

By Messrs. Wolfe & White for subdivision to the city.

Alderman Walker stated that John Walker was about to dig a cellar and wished to sell the dirt to the city. Attention was drawn to the fact that dirt was needed to grade the streets in several places and Mr. Walker offered to sell it for the expense of hauling. The matter was finally referred to the mayor to arrange.

Alderman Walker suggested the following amendment to the fire ordinances:

Resolved, That section 4 of an ordinance to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings be amended as follows: Provided that wooden buildings when the said fire limits may be removed to some less valuable locality within the same, which, in the judgment of the council, the safety and security of the city will be improved and benefitted thereby.

The amendment aroused considerable discussion which was participated in by Aldermen Walker, Brown, and others. The roll was called and, as it lacked the necessary two-thirds vote in its favor, it was defeated.

IRRIGATION.

Alderman Wilson made some well considered remarks on the subject of irrigation, urging that the council take more careful means to secure the economical use of the irrigating facilities we now have. He spoke also of the need of more water to properly irrigate the city, and urges that our facilities be increased. He closed by calling for the reading of a part of a report made by E. S. Nettleton, who was the author of our irrigating system. The report was made February 23, 1872, to General W. J. Palmer, president of the Fountain Colony. The following is a part of the report which was signed by E. S. Nettleton and N. S. Davis:—

We beg leave to submit the following report in regard to increasing and utilizing the waters of the Fountain and Monument creeks, for the purpose of irrigating the lands of the Fountain colony:

1. By means of a dam to hold the water in a lake, situated near the head of the south branch of the Fountain, it is estimated that there can be held here twenty million cubic feet of water, at an expense not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars. This water can be made tributary to the Fountain ditch at any time that it may be required, and is sufficient for a full irrigation of six hundred acres.

2. By means of a dam to make two reservoirs near the end of the Fountain ditch, with a capacity of three million, seven hundred thousand cubic feet of water, at an expense of seven hundred and fifty-four dollars. The object of these reservoirs is to reserve such water as would waste from the ditch during nights, Sundays, etc.

3. Extending the Fountain ditch a distance of two miles, at an expense of five hundred and seventy-two dollars. The object of this extension is that the water may be discharged into the above mentioned reservoirs.

Alderman Brown thought the matter worthy of careful consideration and asked the probable cost of a fresh survey with levels, etc. Mayor France said that he had conversed with Mr. Ellis in regard to it, and thought the cost of a new survey would be about $150. On motion of Alderman Brown Mr. Ellis was requested to make another survey and report to the council.

SEWERAGE.

Mayor France then brought up the subject of sewerage. He stated that he had requested Mr. W. F. Ellis, C. E., to look into the matter and make some suggestions. [illegible] He is submitted to him a carefully written report which was read. The report began by alluding to the sanitary condition of the city and continued as follows:

FILTH DISPOSAL.

It is now conceded by the best sanitary engineers that the disposition of sewage by the ordinary leaching cess pool, in use here, is the worst which can be employed under any circumstances, in such a porous soil as underlies this city, for the contents spread out in all directions, poisoning the soil for the future far and near. The cess pool may be odor less and but partly full, and yet be more dangerous to health than one that makes itself a nuisance to the senses, the most dangerous forms of sewage gas being without odor, or in fact any distinguishable feature and cannot be detected until their presence is made known by disease.

Privy vaults and the refuse from kitchen sinks poison all the surrounding earth and are but little less objectionable than the cess pool. Mr. James Boyles, of New York city, says: "I have lately visited a town in which this system is carried out *par excellence*. The town is built upon a limestone formation which is full of cracks and fissures, and to dispose of anything in the shape of waste it is only necessary to dig down twenty or thirty feet until the limestone is reached. Even privy vaults empty themselves. The town has a water supply drawn from sources not reached by the pollution of the soil, but within three years it has had two epidemics of typhoid fever, and is never free from sickness of unmistakable zymotic origin." Wherever we find the above disposition of human waste in a porous soil, we always find it accompanied by these diseases.

DENVER SEWERAGE.

I am informed by Mr. Kellogg, city engineer of Denver, through whose kindness I was enabled to examine their system of sewers that filth diseases were alarmingly frequent in the most populous parts of the city up to this last fall, when their sewer system was perfected and the cess pool and privy vault nuisance done away with to a great extent; and it seems plain to me that the same conditions are found in Colorado Springs to-day that prevailed in Denver eighteen months ago, though perhaps to a less extent. One thing, however, we can be sure of, the longer the cause exists the more prevalent will be the diseases.

THE BEST SYSTEM.

It is well known that more water per head of population is used in towns having a public supply than where private ones are relied on. This, of course, means more water to be disposed of, and if not properly done, more sickness in the former than the latter. Some writers even contend that no town or city should be allowed by law to introduce a system of water works that did not at the same time establish a system of sewers.

If a system of sewers be introduced in this city we, of course, want the best, provided it is practicable. That which seems to me the best is the one now in use at Denver, Memphis, Tennessee, and other places, called

THE SEPARATE SYSTEM.

This does not provide for the carrying off of surface or subsoil water, but is kept strictly for the carrying of sewage. On this account much smaller pipes are admissable and the cost lessened by more than one hundred per cent. A nine-inch vitrified pipe should run through each alley from the south part of the town as far north as desired, by the property holders, each alley pipe discharging into an eighteen-inch public sewer, running at right angles to the alleys. Each of the alley sewers should be provided with two entrance connections for every twenty-five feet; also have manholes placed every two hundred feet their entire length, for the purpose of examining and determining the exact location of any obstruction. At the end of each alley pipe should be a flush tank of about one hundred gallons capacity, discharging its contents automatically into the pipe once in every twenty-four hours, which will keep them free from obstruction, clean and sweet under ordinary conditions.

PUBLIC SEWER.

The eighteen-inch public sewer should discharge on to an irrigation farm or farms, having a total surface of seventy-five to one hundred acres, where the valuable matter can be utilized. This is being done at the present day in a great number of places with excellent results. It should be borne in mind that sewerage discharged into the open air and sunlight is a very different article from what it is when soaking fifteen to fifty feet under ground. In a test of the effluent water, made a short time ago, at an irrigation farm where the filter was seven feet deep and sewage at the rate of two hundred and fifty persons per acre was applied, it was found to be thirty times purer than the standard adopted by the commissioners. The sewerage of the town of Lenox, Massachusetts, (about five thousand inhabitants) is all discharged into about two miles of ordinary farm tile drains, laid twelve inches below the surface, and has worked satisfactorily for five years now. Either of the above methods are preferable to discharging into streams no larger than the ones in this vicinity.

COST.

The cost of a system such as proposed can only be given in round numbers until an accurate survey is made and many of the details decided upon. At Denver where larger pipes were used, deeper cuts necessary and the lots 25x125, the estimated cost was fifty dollars per lot, and it will probably be inside of that amount. At the same rate the cost per lot would be here about seventy-five dollars, lots 25x190, and I should think that it could be brought under seventy dollars per lot. In both cases the public sewer is paid for out of a general fund and the cost of the district sewers, assessed upon the property holders a certain amount for each twenty-five feet frontage without regard to improvements. If you should decide to pursue the subject further, I shall be pleased to furnish plans and estimates for the same.

Dr. Reed was present at the meeting, and Mayor France asked him for an expression of his views on the sewerage question. He spoke briefly in favor of sewerage and commending the report that had just been read as sensible and wise. He stated that he had written to Colonel George Waring on the subject and expected an answer soon.

Alderman Brown called attention to the need of a city engineer, and the city attorney was requested to draw up an ordinance creating the office.

Attention was drawn to the fact that there was an overdraft of $47.03 in the fire department fund, and of $54.?7 in the miscellaneous fund, and hence there were no funds to pay the bills allowed in these two departments last evening. Alderman Brown moved that balance of fines amounting to $138.65 be turned into the fire department fund, and that the balance of the amount received from licenses amounting to $497.50 be turned into the miscellaneous fund. Carried.

Alderman Wheeler spoke of apparent discrepancies in our ordinances in regard to the thickness of walls in veneered wooden buildings and brick buildings. He also spoke of the need of amending the ordinances in regard to the building of chimneys.

Mayor France thought that the ordinance which required that chimneys be four inches in thickness, that the brick or stone be completely imbedded in lime mortar, and that the chimneys be plastered on the inside with a smooth coat of mortar was sufficient.

Alderman Walker said that the ordinance did not do any good because you might stand over our brick layers with a club and they would not lay brick completely in mortar.

Alderman Walker called up the question of a salary for the city physician. He said that nothing had been paid him for his services this year; that last year under the other administration when Mayor Bacon was off on his foreign tour, the city physician presented a bill for "smelling around," which was only in part allowed. He thought that some regular salary should be paid. He said the city physician would not present an itemized account of his services and though so modest, he ought to have some remuneration for the same. The mayor stated that the physician had rendered frequent and valuable services. The matter was finally referred to the mayor to suggest a proper salary.

Attention was called to the fact that work should be begun soon on the ditches, and that there was a fund of over $2,000 for this purpose. After considerable discussion the mayor and committee on streets and ditches were given full power to do what in their discretion seemed best.

Alderman Walker asked if proper attention was being given to the suit in regard to the city's use of the Fountain water for irrigation. The mayor said he would investigate today.

The mayor said that a child died at the Half Orphan asylum last week, and that he had selected a lot for her burial. He suggested that five lots be donated to this charity, as it had now become a very useful one. On motion of Alderman Wilson, the suggestion was carried out.

The mayor requested the finance committee to prepare the annual appropriation ordinance, and added Alderman Brown to the committee in place of Alderman Noble, who is out of the city.

Alderman Walker called up the matter of putting up a public building for a lock-up and the use of the fire department. This aroused considerable discussion. Alderman Brown moved that a premium of $50 be given the architect who should draw the best plan and that if the plan was accepted, the architect should be made constructing architect. This was voted down. He then moved that the chairman of the fire department, Mr. Walker, be authorized to ask for plans and specifications from our architects without expense to the city. This was adopted.

The council then adjourned.

GUNNISON'S PROSPECTS.

The Outlook as Viewed from a Local Standpoint.

The following from the Elk Mountain Pilot will be of interest to the people of Colorado Springs:

A ray of sunshine all dazzled with hope seems to have flashed across the heretofore almost disheartened faith of our citizens. Those who have toiled and labored here for the last two or three years subsisting we might say on hope and expectations seem to show a beam of prosperity resting on their countenance. Every person that has ever worked in Ruby camp and become acquainted with the country was perfectly satisfied that the true stuff was here, but how to get it was the question, because mining here cost plenty of money, and those who had the money were not acquainted and were afraid to make any venture, and those who did not have the money were willing to venture, but could not, only to the amount of their own labor.

It did look as though we were passing through a dark valley and shadow of despair, and while we were groping our way along clinging to hope, a ray of light broke across our disconsolate breast, and every day grows brighter and brighter just as the noonday sun. The strike in the Forest Queen is wonderful, and within a few weeks Mr. Copley expects to cut the Venango vein from the lower tunnel, which he has been driving in winter. The Belmont is reported as showing up well and they are able to develope something in that mine very soon which will astonish the natives. The Ruby Chief is doing all that can be expected and is improving all the time. The Bullion King is being worked with a vengeance and is improving all the time. One or two properties in O-be-Joyful are looking very satisfactory, and a number of other properties that are being worked look very encouragingly. To tell the truth there are a great number of good properties that are not being worked at all; the owners of most of them are living east this winter, whereas had they remained here this winter and worked they would have developed something by this time. You plant a crop of potatoes, go home and go to bed, and your potatoes grow while you sleep; but you might pray from now until doomsday and your ten-foot hole will not get any deeper, even the intercedence of Guiteau would not help you any. Nothing but muscle, powder and drill, backed up with a little sand, will ever penetrate this hard rock. We are sorry to see that so many companies here who have got the means and ought to have the sand, are doing so little, while the miners as a rule are working very hard to develop the camp. Let everybody pitch in the coming summer and let the world know what we have got. They seem to know that we have plenty of snow, but let us show them that we have a plenty of rich minerals as well.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending February 8, 1882.

Allen, Chas T
Anderson, Miss E
Baldwin, Miss M
Bartlett, Allie
Barnes, Michael
Brown, Thos
Brown, Thos
Creighton, J H
Chambers, P
Collier, Thos
Collingsworth, Jno T,
Cockrall, W E
Crocker, Mrs Emma
Dutton, Frank L
Ellis, Mrs. M L
Finigan, Andrew
Gould, Jas R
Guson, Mary
Hadley, Wm O
Hart, Thos
Hays, L C
Hazel, Arthur
Hughes, Mrs J B
Hall, G R
Heller, Miss Annie
Hopping, J D

Kessler, Henry
Langley, Miss Olive
Loney, Wm
Lowe, J E
Lynch, Wm
Martin, E P
Martin, A C
McDaniels, Mrs W
Minter, Thos
Murr, Willie
Newell, Mrs Chas
Oliver, Wm
Price, Richard
Quinton, Miss Kate
Reynolds, Clara L
Shriner, Mrs Millie
Sheldon, J N
Smith, W R
Strickler, F
Wake, John
Wilson, F
Wright, Mrs Kate
Williams, J B
Wood, Mrs. Almira
Yanov, S P

FOREIGN.

Sanders, Miss K A
Hoover, Mrs

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

[illegible], P. M.

"BILLEE TAYLOR." [illegible] "BITTLE SILVER."

Second Presentation of This Bright Little Opera Last Night.

Another full house greeted the "Brittle Silver" company last night in their presentation of the opera. The audience, though perhaps not so large as that of the night previous, was fully as appreciative, and many were the evidences of satisfaction shown throughout the performance.

There was a marked improvement in the singing and acting, and every one in the cast rendered his or her part with a spirit that showed a determination to please their audience.

In yesterday's report we unintentionally omitted the name of Mr. D. J. Kelly, who assumed the character of "Keno Bill." This gentleman was excellent in his part of the honest gambler, and his singing was superior to that of any of the male members of the company. He has a voice of great volume and rendered his solos in a most pleasing manner.

Will S. Ingersoll as "Jack Drisby" labored under considerable difficulty the first night, owing to a severe cold. This trouble was overcome on last evening and he sang to very good advantage.

Miss Annie A. Weige as "Broncho Kate" was the same dashing mountain girl as she appeared on Monday night and we are inclined to think she sustained her part with even greater credit than in her first appearance here.

"Professor Pollycarp P. Pilyearnip" kept the audience convulsed with laughter throughout the entire performance and the company will lose one of its most prominent and ludicrous characters, when Mr. Will Kohl leaves, which he intends doing this week, to become a member of the Alice Oates company.

Several new hits on local topics were introduced during the evening, and the rendering of "Owing to the Air" received hearty applause.

During the interval between the first and second acts, loud calls were made for Mr. Wood, but that gentleman failed to respond, and the audience was compelled to be content with an overture from the orchestra.

The second part was enjoyed fully as well as the first and at its conclusion the large audience dispersed seemingly well satisfied with the play and its rendition.

Obituary.

Yesterday Mr. J. M. Colburn, one of the oldest residents of this city, died. He was a member of the party that came down from Greeley in 1871 to survey the town site. In that party were Messrs. John Potter, E. S. Nettleton and General Cameron. He was present at the driving of the first stake and the laying of the foundation of the first building. Since then he has always been identified with the prosperity of the city, though never in active business. Among his earlier investments were two large buildings in the burnt district. He was occupied most of the time in improving his own property and in gardening. Mr. Colburn was born in Massachusetts in 1819. He was a resident of Iowa immediately before his coming to this state. He first came to Colorado in 1870, when he visited the Greeley colony. He went back to his home in Iowa, where he spent the winter and returned to Colorado in the spring of 1871.

He was a devout member of the Baptist church and took an active interest in the founding of the church here. Naturally he was retiring and reticent and was not very widely known. But he took a great interest in all public matters. His sturdy honesty and upright character gave him the respect of all who knew him. His funeral takes place from his late residence at two o'clock this afternoon.

College Notes.

The attendance at Professor Stone's evening geological class last Tuesday evening was about thirty-five. At the next meeting will be begun the consideration of the subject of rocks, and afterwards the geology of Colorado Springs. The gallantry of the member of this class who recently allowed two young ladies to ride his horse while he walked, is worthy of mention.

Judge J. B. Severy, financial secretary of the college, expects to begin soon a canvass for funds needed by Colorado College. It will be remembered that at a meeting held in the chapel last term, President Tenney stated that about four and a half or five thousand dollars would be needed to furnish the wings and relieve the president of a college debt for which he became responsible.

Mr. A. E. V. Strettel, whose death occurred a short time ago, left two or three hundred books for the college library.

Not many students have yet made known an intention to compete for the Strettel prize.

Football continues popular. Those playing have been divided into two parties with, nominally at least, eight under the lead of Pickett and Barnes.

Professor Loud will lecture to-day on mechanics. Professor Strieby's lectures continue.

Mr. Haleck taught the preparatory department part of last week, while Mr. Bacon was absent on business.

Mr. Tenney is improving, and is now able to walk somewhat.

The attendance at the last meeting of the Occidental club was small. A committee of five was appointed to report rules providing for misbehavior and non-performance of duty. The supposed necessity for such rules is certainly not at all creditable to the society. Nor is it likely that members can be compelled by law to act as if they were interested in the society's success. A section was adopted providing that hereafter the board of managers for the paper shall have authority to appoint the editors. Spurgeon has said, so have I heard, that the most effective committee is a committee of three with two members at home sick abed. This is worth the consideration of those who favor such an unwieldy board of managers as five will be. It is very strange, too, that the club should put in the hands of five members and beyond its own power the appointment of some of the most important positions in the society. The next question of debate will be capital punishment.

The following might do for a column called "Notes on Language:"

In Schiller's "Song of the Bell" is this passage: "And glorious, in the charms of youth, like an image out of heaven's height, with modest bashful cheeks sees he the young lady before him stand. Then a nameless longing seizes the young man's heart, he wanders alone," etc. The last three words—"er irrt allein"—were translated "he makes a mistake." The professor, who is not a bachelor, looks up quickly and says, "O no, he didn't make a mistake."

Perhaps it was the same student who, translating "Erroethend folgt er ihren Spuren," said, "blushing in his own footsteps."

In Virgil's Æneid, I, 465, occurs "largoque humectat flumine vultum." The professor seemed to think "and irrigates his face with a large river" hardly practical enough.

The professor of mathematics found a grasshopper. "I've heard," said he, afterwards, "that one swallow will not make a summer. I wonder if one grasshopper would make a spring?" Such an unusual thing in his life as a pun deserves the immortality of print.

THE BADGERS.

Last Night's Meeting of the Society a Great Success.

Court House hall last night was the scene of a most successful and enjoyable gathering of the Badger society and others claiming Wisconsin as their former place of residence. No less than two hundred persons assembled in the hall and participated in the gayeties of the occasion. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, speeches, fish stories and pantomime.

Rev. T. C. Kirkwood delivered an address of welcome, which was followed by a well-rendered duet on the piano by Mr. Pearson and Miss Warner.

Short speeches were delivered by Messrs. Coombs, Bacon, Stewart, Barnes, Hart and others.

At the conclusion of Judge Stewart's remarks he devoted a few minutes to the relating of a story regarding the fish of Wisconsin, and we should judge from it that the Badger state is indeed very remarkable. Messrs. Stillman and Hart made ineffectual, though very clever, attempts to offset the judge's recital, and received loud applause for their efforts.

Reminiscences of the early days of Wisconsin, the Indian scare at Horicon, etc., were read by Mrs. Barnes and were listened to with great interest by the audience.

Mr. Abe Roberts, of the Mountaineer, rendered a solo in a very pleasing manner, after which a mirth provoking pantomime was produced.

The most noteworthy feature of the evening was the representation of an Indian war dance, participated in by Messrs. G. M. Barnes, Stillman, Wheeden and Hart. These gentlemen, though advanced in years, entered into the thing with the spirit and agility of a school boy, and at its conclusion received the hearty applause their performance deserved. Luckily at this time supper was arranged and the assemblage was afforded an opportunity of recovering from the shock the dance had given them. Altogether it was one of the pleasantest gatherings we have been fortunate enough to attend.

Wool Market.

Following are the current prices for wool in the Philadelphia market for February:

Markets have been fairly active but all grades have not been in demand. Fine and medium fleeces are firmly held at full quotations but have not been moving freely, the outside figures realized having been only for choice lots of light conditioned wools. Low and rough wools have met with better sale but at no change from the low prices heretofore ruling. Pulled wools are closely sold up. Best Philadelphia pullings have advanced in price especially on Merino grades. New Mexican wools have been quiet at quotations. The stock of these wools is less than is usual at this time of year and but little to come forward from the west. The general outlook seems to warrant a good trade for wool at little variation from present values. Foreign wool markets keep steady and seem but little affected by the French financial difficulties. The probable shipments of gold from this country cannot materially affect our present commercial prosperity, and we do not see that our markets can now be seriously influenced by failures in Paris or by an increase in the rate of the Bank of England.

COLORADO AND NEW MEXICAN.	
Medium and fine, choice	25@28
Medium and fine, average	22@25
Common and quarter blood	21@25
Coarse carpet	20@21
Choice improved	23@26
Average improved	21@23
Coarse carpet, light	20@21
Coarse carpet, heavy or greasy	19@19
Fall clip, improved	22@25
Fall clip, coarse	20@21
Black	16@16

D. & R. G. Earnings.

The following are the approximate earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway company for the week ending February 7, 1882:

FREIGHT.		
Ordinary	$57,054.81	
Construction	384.98	
Government	333.21	
Total freight		$57,773.00
PASSENGER.		
Ordinary	$25,152.93	
U. S. troops	579.50	
Expresses	5,395.83	
U. S. mails	1381.37	
Total passenger		$32,510.63
Miscellaneous		2,000.00
Total		$10,0,483.6
Earnings same week, 1881		$76,103.
Miles operated, 1882	1,062	
Miles operated, 1881	651	

E. R. MURPHY, Auditor.

A family in destitute circumstances are now living on Tejon street near Moreno avenue. The father is unable to render assistance on account of sickness. Charitably inclined persons would find in this family a worthy object on which to bestow their favors.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. Willis Sweet, editor of the Pueblo Vox Populi, came down last night from Denver.

Mr. W. N. Babcock, general manager of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, is in the city.

Mr. D. C. Thompson, representing the Goodyear Rubber company, St. Louis, is in the city.

The paper for the Oates opera company now decorates the walls and show windows of the city.

We can safely say that nearly one hundred buildings are now being constructed throughout the city.

Mr. Joseph Wells, agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railway at St. Louis, is in the city on business.

The ladies of the Baptist church have concluded to postpone their entertainment and supper for a short time.

Mr. S. E. Sessions has the contract for an addition to the residence of Colonel Fisher in the northern part of the city.

Mr. J. G. Jenison, of the GAZETTE news room, returned yesterday from an extended visit to his home in Fort Scott, Kansas.

The Barton block, which is nearly finished, will be occupied by the Denver & Rio Grande company and the Colorado Coal & Iron company.

Mr. C. C. Clark, of the Pike's Peak avenue millinery store, returned to the city from Evansville, Ind., where he has been visiting friends.

Deputy Sheriff John Clark, formerly of this city, but now of Gunnison City, is in the city and will remain two or three days visiting friends.

The board of trustees of the Half Orphan asylum, met yesterday in Judge Bentley's office and transacted considerable business of importance.

Mr. T. E. Hopkins, the photographer, who recently disposed of his interest in this city, went to Pueblo yesterday to secure a location for a studio there.

Mr. Thos Watkins will begin the work of remodeling the old postoffice building next week. It will be occupied when completed as a store room.

The [illegible] house on Huerfano street is soon to be [illegible] by the [illegible]. This is a [illegible] and our city police and firemen in the performance of their duty.

Captain De Coursey has just received from Kentucky a fine trotting horse, which he [illegible] a mile in three minutes easily. He has also purchased a [illegible] road wagon.

Mr. August Rouse left last evening for an overland trip to Salt Lake City via Gunnison City in the interest of the Denver and Rio Grande railway. He will probably return in about six weeks.

Mrs. M. J. G[illegible], accompanied by her daughter, Miss [illegible], left on the Durango express last night for Del Norte, Colorado, where her son is now located. She will make Del Norte her permanent place of residence.

A number of gentlemen in this city interested have just found a vein of very fine cannel coal near Cheyenne mountain. The vein, though small, may become wider as depth is obtained. Then look out for [illegible] ates.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that the city is prepared to pay all city warrants (excepting water fund warrants) on presentation of the same at the court house. The interest on these warrants ceases after February 7th.

A lady from the country passing the GAZETTE office yesterday noon, was startled so forcibly by hearing our whistle that she jumped across the pavement and assumed an attitude of defense, thinking, no doubt, a band of Comanche Indians had suddenly taken possession of the town and were about to capture her.

Mr. Kessel, one of Pueblo's business men, left for his home on yesterday morning's train. He has visited several of the large cities of the state in the interest of the grand Mardi Gras carnival and ball which takes place in Pueblo on the 18th of this month. While in this city he arranged for a reduction of rates on that occasion, and the fare for the round trip will be $2.70.

ASH-TONIC

The [illegible] for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon [illegible]. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles $4. [illegible] Physicians and Clergymen [illegible] six bottles at one-half [illegible] company order. Sold by Druggists [illegible] D. B. DEWEY & Co. 46 Dey St., New York.

TONIC.— *Increasing the strength, obtaining the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.*—WEBSTER.

[illegible] —35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

[illegible]

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mrs. Jreling returned to the city on yesterday.

E. A. P. Caton's new house is nearly ready for occupancy.

Mr. [illegible] E. Hopkins returned yesterday evening from Pueblo.

Mr. C. W. Church, the druggist, is removing his stock to the new location.

Work on the addition to Giddings & Stillman's store is progressing rapidly.

Mr. J. W. Fairfield came down from Leadville yesterday to pay his family a short visit.

Mrs. John Potter left yesterday on a visit to friends in Ohio. She will remain several months.

Miss Jessie Aiken returned yesterday from Chicago, where she has been quite a while visiting friends.

Mr. Fred Ege is having constructed a handsome addition to his residence in the southern portion of the city.

The races mentioned in the GAZETTE last week will probably occur in about a week at the Pike's Peak driving park.

Our real estate men report a very active business in their line, and everything indicates a busy season with builders.

The ice men on the Divide experience some difficulty just now in filling their contracts, owing to the warm weather of the past week.

Mr. W. W. Roller, formerly of this city, but now one of Salida's solid business men, is in the city visiting his old friends.

Mrs. Wood, who has been in the city with her son, Stanley Wood, visiting friends, left on last evening's train for Denver.

The new residence of Colonel McLeod, on south Weber street, stands the most prominent building in the neighborhood.

Mr. W. F. Hunt, musical composer of "Battle Silver," has decided to remain in the city a short time to conduct his business here.

We have received the first number of the Daily Herald, published at Silver Cliff. It is a newsy little evening paper, and Will C. Ferril is its editor.

Mr. Charles H. Evan, lately connected with the Denver and Rio Grande railway in this city, left yesterday for Brooklyn, New York, where he will go into business.

Mrs. C. H. Marsh left on yesterday morning for the home of her parents in Kansas, in response to a call to attend the bedside of her mother, who is seriously ill.

Mr. W. [illegible] Keeble, the inimitable "Professor" in "Battle Silver," left yesterday for Denver. He will soon become a member of the Alice Oates comic opera company.

Mr. Stuart, the bill poster, has secured a very desirable site to display his ability as well as the posters of different theatrical troupes on the corner of Huerfano street and Cascade avenue.

Messrs. Stevens & Reese have ordered a large horse power hay cutter for their livery stable. They have also a number of handsome carriages on the road, which they have procured for the use of their patrons.

A lady from the country passing the GAZETTE office yesterday noon, was startled so forcibly by hearing our whistle that she jumped across the pavement and assumed an attitude of defense, thinking, no doubt, a band of Comanche Indians had suddenly taken possession of the town and were about to capture her.

Mr. Kessler, one of Pueblo's business men, left for his home on yesterday morning's train. He has visited several of the large cities of the state in the interest of the grand Mardi Gras carnival and ball which takes place in Pueblo on the 21st of this month. While in this city he arranged for a reduction of rates on that occasion, and the fare for the round trip will be $2.70.

Yesterday a little child of Mr. Moses Gray, who resides at the corner of Tejon and Willamette streets, was run over and seriously injured by some person unknown. When found the child was insensible, and upon examination it was found she had sustained internal and external injuries of a very serious character. The little creature was only sixteen months old and was hurt during the absence of its parents. Dr. E. C. Kimball was immediately summoned and rendered all the aid possible.

George [illegible] Beubs, of Rochester, New York, died suddenly at Manitou at three o'clock Monday morning of consumption. He came to this city a year ago for his health. Finding this altitude too high for him, he went to Pueblo. Not gaining the wished-for relief, he returned to Manitou on Sunday last. By this time his health was completely shattered, and when he reached the residence of a friend at that place he fell fainting to the floor. From this shock he never recovered, and on Monday died. His remains were embalmed at Hallett & Baker's undertaking establishment, and will be sent to relatives in Rochester to-morrow for burial.

The following item from the Gunnison News Democrat, gives an account of the escape of General Thomas from what might have been a serious accident: "Gen. E. G. Thomas, U. S. paymaster, returned from the Cantonment last night and will leave for Colorado Springs. In speaking of his recent narrow escape from a serious, if not fatal, accident, he said he was suffering from an attack of mountain fever and was lying down upon a bed, when young Frank Douglas, son of the commanding officer, entered the room and asked him to step outside for a moment as he wished to show him something. The two men had hardly got beyond the door when the whole roof fell in crashing the bed on which Gen. Thomas had been resting, and smashing the furniture into kindling wood."

"THE MASCOTTE"

As Presented by the Oates Comic Opera Company in Leadville.

The following criticism on the presentation of Audran's comic opera, "La Mascotte," by the Alice Oates company, appeared in the Leadville Herald of Tuesday:

Long before the performance commenced every seat in the Tabor opera house was occupied, last evening, and hundreds of people were turned away. The elite of the city were present en masse, notwithstanding the adverse criticism of the Denver press, which goes to show that the more bitter certain papers are, the more the curiosity of the people is aroused. Everybody seemed to be on the *qui vive* of expectation for something excellent, and from the frequent, long and continued encores and the pleased expression of countenance during each act and each part, it was apparent that no one was disappointed in the least.

From the performance in general, as well as in detail, last night, in each and every part, the only conclusion to be arrived at concerning the Denver criticisms is that said criticisms were written by some chronic grumblers, alias would-be critics. Everything seemed to go like the finest mechanism. The singing as well as the acting was perfect. The costuming was exquisite and showed the taste of a connoisseur, in the charming and appropriate designs. Miss Alice Oates as "Bettina," carried the house by storm, both in her vocal efforts and superb acting, and with James Sturges as "Prince Lorenzo," kept the entire house in an almost constant state of laughter by their witticisms and local hits. Mr. Sturges played his part to perfection, and was the subject of favorable comment by every one present, it may be said, without fear of contradiction. The "Gobble" song of Miss Oates and Mr. Stuart Harold as "Pippo" was a marvel of sweetness and power. Mr. Harold has a splendid tenor voice and remarkably well cultivated. The audience of last night will not contradict the opinion that Alice Oates is the leader of all opera bouffe artists. Miss Alice Townsend as "Prince Frederic" was warmly appreciated on account of her excellent voice and acting.

From Friday's Daily.

The skating rink has gone into decay.

Mr. E. A. Weston, the architect, is in the city. He has been ill.

Mr. C. W. Church, the druggist, returned yesterday from Denver.

A new front is being placed in the building to be occupied by Mr. Church.

Captain C. [illegible] Burnham left yesterday for Denver, where he will remain about a week.

The weekly meeting of Professor Paul's dancing school occurred last night in Masonic hall.

Mr. C. R. Auster came down yesterday from his ranch on the Divide, and is now in the city.

Mr. McGrew, ex-warden of the state penitentiary, arrived in the city yesterday for a short stay.

The foundation for a new house is being built on the corner of Cascade avenue and Cucharas street.

Messrs. Toby and Coulter contemplate the erection of a building on the vacant lot opposite the opera house.

Mr. George Macklin will go into the real estate business in a few days in the store recently occupied by Mr. Swope, the jeweler.

Mr. Byron Stephenson left yesterday for Denver, where he will take a position in the office of the Denver and Rio Grande company.

Captain DeCoursey has sold sixty-nine lots in Crested Butte since Wednesday morning to parties here and abroad, and the cry is "still they come."

Mr. G. T. Whitehead, correspondent of the Rocky Mountain News, arrived on last evening's train from Denver, and honored this office with a call.

Land will probably be purchased by the board of trustees of the Half-Orphan asylum whereon to erect a building to accommodate the little unfortunates.

Wednesday night a supper was given by the members of the A. M. E. church congregation for the benefit of their pastor. It was well patronized by the colored people of the city.

The ground occupied by Pixley & Webster, just east of the new Strettell block, on Pike's Peak avenue, and occupying space 75x100 feet, was sold yesterday. We were unable to learn the name of the purchaser.

While making our rounds yesterday we noticed in the window of Mr. L. C. Davis, the jeweler, an elegant display of Mexican filigree jewelry, which for beauty of design surpasses anything we have yet seen in that line.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that the city is prepared to pay all city warrants (excepting water fund warrants) on presentation of the same at the court house. The interest on these warrants ceases after February 7th.

The wool growers of the vicinity will meet this afternoon at the court house at two o'clock, for the consideration of the bill lately introduced in congress by Judge Belford, known as the "Arid Land Bill." A full attendance is desired.

The ball to be given by the W. A. Bell Hook and Ladder company at the Cliff House, Manitou, to-night promises to be a great success. Everything possible has been done by the managers to provide for the pleasure and comfort of their guests and we can safely say that those who attend will be well received and pass the evening pleasantly.

Mrs. W. H. Macomber, while in the east during the early part of the winter, made arrangements for the shipment to this place of a number of English sparrows. She has just been advised that the birds will be shipped as soon as the weather permits; and on their arrival will be set at liberty. It is suggested to erect a number of small bird houses in some of the trees, as a temporary home for the strangers.

Saved by an Albatross.

Sydney Telegraph, November 22.

A singular story has been related to us by the master of the bark Gladstone, which arrived from London last Saturday. On the 22d of last month, while the vessel was in latitude 42° south and longitude 90° east, a seaman fell overboard from the starboard gangway. The bark was scudding along with a rough sea and moderate wind, but on the alarm of "man overboard" being given, she was rounded to, and the starboard lifeboat was lowered, manned by the chief officer and four men. A search for the unfortunate man was made, but owing to the roughness of the sea he could not be discovered, but the boat steered to the spot where he was last seen. Here they found him floating, but exhausted, clinging for dear life to the legs and wings of a huge albatross. The bird had swooped down on the man while the latter was struggling with the waves and attempted to peck him with its powerful beak. Twice the bird attacked his prey unsuccessfully, being beaten off by the desperate sailor, battling with two enemies—the water and the albatross—both greedy and insatiable. For the third time, the huge white arm of the bird hovered over the seaborn preparatory to a final swoop. The bird, eager for its meal, fanned its victim with its wide-spread wings. Suddenly a thought occurred to him that the huge form so close to his face might become his involuntary rescuer. Quick as thought he reached up and seized the bird, which he proceeded to strangle with all his might. The huge creature struggled with wings and pecked to free itself. In the contest the sailor was beaten black and lacerated, but he held his own, and slowly the bird quivered and died. The carcass floated lightly on the waves, its feathers forming a comfortable support for the exhausted man, who had so narrowly escaped a lingering death. But another danger awaited him. He was not much of a swimmer, and the excitement of the extraordinary conflict began to tell upon him. He was faint and grew giddy. But with one arm around the albatross' body under the wing, and one hand clutching the bird's feet, the sailor awaited his chance of rescue. Presently he heard his comrades shout from the boat, and in a few minutes more was safe on board the bark, though a good deal shaken and exhausted.

STRIKING A LIGHT.

How it Was Done Before the Days of Friction Matches.

Providence Star.

People who light their pipes, cigars or lamps, or kindle their fires by the instantaneous ignition of friction matches, have, unless they are old people, very little conception of the labor and tribulation attendant upon the same process 50 years ago. Every well regulated family, at that time, was provided with a tin box of tinder, produced by the combustion of rags and a flint and steel and matches which had been dipped into brimstone. When fire was wanted the flint and steel and tinder was produced, and the tinder being ignited by sparks precipitated from the steel by means of the flint, a match was touched to the burning mass, and being ignited was applied to some prepared kindlings, and a fire thus produced, the whole process occupying from five to fifteen minutes, according to the skill or luck of the operator. This was attended with so much labor, and productive, at times, of the use of so many naughty words on the part of the person operating, that fires were generally kept all night. This was done—there were few stoves and hard coal had not come into very general use then—by covering the huge and blazing back-log in the fire-place with ashes, and in the morning there was generally found in its place a bed of live coals, which, by the application of fresh wood, and with the aid of the then universal bellows, usually produced a blazing fire in from 15 minutes to a half an hour. Sometimes, however, from some cause the back-log would be wholly consumed, leaving nothing but a bed of ashes. In this case, particularly if there was an absence of dry kindling in the house, some member of the family must take the shovel, and oftentimes, through snow, knee-deep, trudge to the nearest neighbor's, "after fire." And sometimes indeed, the nearest neighbor's fire would be out, too, in which case the walk had to be extended till the fire was procured. The live coals were borne home upon the shovel, often carefully guarded with the hand, to prevent blowing off, placed between two brands, the bellows set vigorously at work, and the fire thus set a-blazing. In lighting a candle, a live coal was taken up with a pair of tongs and blown upon with the mouth until a blaze was produced. Pipes were lighted by placing a live coal on top of the tobacco, and cigars by holding the burning coal to the end and puffing with all one's might.

The first improvement on this in New England was the substitution of a bottle of phosphorus, into which, the cork being removed, a brimstone match was thrust, and being thus ignited the bottle was quickly closed in order to retain the strength of the liquid. This was such an emancipation from the thraldom of the tinder-box and flint and steel and the other inconveniences of the method, that people rejoiced greatly, and believed the ne plus ultra in this direction had been reached, and every well regulated family was provided with its bottle of phosphorus, while the flint and steel and tinder-box were laid aside to be used only in case of emergency. This invention was known by the name of "loco foco matches."

Directly, however, there was another invention, that left the phosphorus bottle as much in the shade, as the other had the flint and steel. This was the application of a preparation of phosphorous and brimstone to the tips of matches, which only required to be drawn between the folded leaves of a piece of sandpaper to produce a light, so that the smoker had only to carry his folded sandpaper in one pocket and his matches in the other to light his pipe at any moment. These latter were known as "Lucifer matches," as partaking, it is presumed, of the character of the scriptural "son of the morning." But the spirit of invention was not satisfied to stop here, and the result was, the present world used friction matches, that alike serve all people, and the making of which, at the present time, in all probability consumes almost as much wood as there was burned by the whole United States for all the purposes of warming and cooking a century ago.

Belford's Land Bill.

Denver Times.

The Belford land bill, which permits the leasing of tracts of 5,000 acres at four cents per acre per year, has serious objections. The Inter-Ocean raises the point that it will conflict with the disposition of state lands. It is also objectionable because it permits large tracts of lands to go into the possession of a few individuals for a most nothing. Under this they might secure all the lands in the state, which are desirable for a particular business, hold them at a nominal rental until they became valuable, and then buy them for a song, without competition. If the government lands are desirable for grazing why should not new comers have the same privileges as those now here. Why give to the latter the opportunity of seizing all the desirable lands and thus preventing the embarkation of other individuals in the same business? The stockmen are getting along very well as it is. There is no complaint of the smallness of the profits. This bill looks very much like an effort to make their business an immense monopoly, which would drive all who might not get hold of lands into some other state, and prevent any new ones from coming in. The Times hopes the bill will not [illegible]

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso. }

The people of the state of Colorado to James Steele and Cornelia Steele, heirs-at-law of Sallie C. Steele, deceased, greeting:

Whereas, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Sallie C. Steele, late of said County, deceased, has been presented by Robert W. Steele, of Denver, Colorado, to the county court of said county for probate, and the 27th day of March, 1882, has been set for hearing the application for the probate of said instrument, as the said last will and testament of said Sallie C. Steele, deceased; and whereas, it appears, from the said instrument and from other satisfactory evidence, that you, the said James Steele, a resident of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, and you, the said Cornelia Steele, a resident of Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, are the sole heirs-at-law of said deceased; that said deceased died seized and possessed of real and personal estate situate in this county and state, said real estate described particularly as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot number thirty-two, in block number seventy-two of Colorado Springs, Colorado, running thence east along the south line of lots numbered thirty-two, thirty-one, thirty, twenty-nine and twenty-eight, in said block seventy-two one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence north along the east line of said lot twenty-eight, forty feet, thence west across lots 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, as aforesaid, 125 feet, thence south along the west line of said lot number 32, to place of beginning, being a piece of ground forty feet by one hundred and twenty-five feet.

You are, therefore, hereby notified that you be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house, in Colorado Springs, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1882, then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court, and further to do and perform what shall then, by the said court, be required and adjudged.

Witness, E. A. Colburn, judge of the said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1882.

[SEAL] E. A. COLBURN, County Judge.
wb 4-4.

Publication Notice.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso. }

County court of El Paso county, to the January term, A. D. 1882.

James H. Barlow, administrator of the estate of deceased, vs. Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders, and —— Sanders, the widow and minor children of said S. M. Sanders, deceased. Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Minnie Sanders, Minnie Bell Sanders and —— Sanders, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the judge of the county court of El Paso county, notice is hereby given to the said Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders and —— Sanders that the said plaintiff, James H. Barlow, administrator of the estate of S. M. Sanders, deceased, has filed his petition in the said county court of El Paso county for an order to sell the premises belonging to the estate of said deceased, or so much of it as may be needed to pay the debts of said deceased, and described as follows, to wit: Lot No. 9 in block No. 1, Youngs' addition to Colorado Springs; an undivided one-half interest in lots 7, 8 and 9 in block 81 in city of Colorado Springs, Colorado; an undivided one-half interest in lot No. 45 in block [illegible], in town of Manitou, Colorado; an undivided one-half of lots No. 17, 18, 19 and 20 in block No. 213 in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., and that a summons has been issued out of this court against you, returnable at the January term, A. D. 1882, of said court, to be holden on the last Monday of January, A. D. 1882, at the court house in Colorado Springs in El Paso county, Colorado. Now, unless you, the said Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders and —— Sanders shall personally be and appear before said county court of El Paso county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Colorado Springs, in said county, on the last Monday of January, 1882, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition, filed therein, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 18, 1882.
wa-21-4 J. E. McINTYRE, Clerk County Court.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., }
January 10, 1882. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers, Charles L. Marsh and Mary J. Marsh, have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Saturday, Feb. 18, 1882, before county judge of El Paso county, at Colorado Springs. Their claims are made by their respective D. S.'s, Nos. 1,281 and 1,603, and are for the W. ½ of S. W. ¼ of section 11; and N. ½ of N. W. ¼ of section 14; and S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of section 14; and N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of section 23, town. 14, south range 71 W. respectively, and they name the following as their witnesses, viz: Hiram S. Root, Alonzo Welty, L. Marcott and Alfred Fortier, of El Paso county, Colorado.

wa-14-5 S. J. HANNA, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Sheldon C. Hall, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1882, being one of the regular days of the February term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary R. Hall, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February, 1st, 1882.

MARY R. HALL,
Administratrix of the estate of Sheldon C. Hall, deceased. wb-4-4.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., }
December 6, 1881. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, on Saturday, January 7, 1882, viz:

Martha Plumb, D. S. No. 5,481, for the N. E. ¼ sec. 19, town. 11 S., range 64 W. 6th P. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Charles S. Snyder and A. B. Stevenson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Alexander B. Stevenson, D. S. No. 5,514, for the N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼, sec. 21, E. ½ of N. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ sec 20, town 11 S., range 64 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S. Snyder and S. M. Hodson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

The above parties are hereby notified that if they proceed with the proving up of said lands they will be dealt with according to title LXX. Crimes—Ch. 4, and Sec. 5,392; also Sec. 2,262.

wm-31-tf.

LOST.

LOST—Near Jimmy's Camp, a large bay mare. Had on head stall with a short piece of new rope attached. Please send word to GAZETTE office, Colorado Springs, and get reward. wb-4-tf

WANTED.
Large Clean
RAGS
—AT—
THIS OFFICE.

El Paso County Bank,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Transacts a general banking and exchange business.
W. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
[illegible] Cashier.

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,
FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN, ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN
PARRISH'S ADDITION.
GARDEN TRACTS
—AND—
Ranches, Ranches
COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE
In all Parts of the City.
M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT
Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.
d 10 tf

REMNANTS, REMNANTS,
Grand Sale of Remnants, and Bargains,
—AT THE—
PIKES PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
—ON—
Monday, February 6th,
We will open our usual
GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Of Remnants and Odds and Ends.
We specify below a few of the most desirable:

400 to 500 Remnants of Dress Goods in from 5 to 15 yard lengths at from 5 cents to $1 per yard. Old price 10 cents to $1.50 per yard.
200 yards fancy and trimming silk at 50 cents, worth from $75 to $1.25.
2500 yards good calicoes at 5 cents, worth 8 cents.
500 yards Ribbons at 5 cents and 10 cents, worth from 15 cents to 50 cents.
500 yards Hamburgs and Laces from 5 cents to 25 cents, worth from 10 cents to 50 cents.
200 yards Cheviots and flannels in remnants at great reductions.
One lot of Corsets at 25 cents, worth 75 cents.
Odds and Ends in Gloves and Hosiery 25 to 50 per cent off.
Six lots of Men's Wool Underwear 25 per cent. off
One lot of Men's Laundried Shirts at 50 cents, worth $1.
Odds and Ends in Fancy Dress Buttons at 5 cents to 20 cents, worth from 15 cents to 50 cents.
Odds and Ends in Ladies' Collars and Neckties at half price.
Odds and Ends in Ladies' Knit Jackets, Hoods and Nubias 25 per cent off.
One lot of Ladies' Coats, old price from $5 to $10, now $2.50 to $5.
All other of our Ladies' Coats and Ulsters 25 per cent off the regular price.

To house furnishers, restaurants and hotels, we will offer our entire stock of Table Linen, Napkins and towels for the next thirty days, at great reductions. Any one wishing to furnish will find it greatly to their interest to call and inspect our stock.

☞ Come to the great February sale of Odds and Ends, at the Pikes Peak Dry Goods Emporium, and save money. This sale will continue through February to make room for new Spring Goods. We respectfully invite all who wish to get a dollar's worth for fifty cents.

FERRIS & JONES.
"Veritas ad Finem." ewa 1 ly

1882. 1882.
WINTER SERVICE
Of Intended Sailings
ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
LIVERPOOL LINE.

STEAMSHIP.	From LIVERPOOL to BOSTON via HALIFAX	From LIVERPOOL to PORTLAND via HALIFAX	From BOSTON via HALIFAX to LIVERPOOL	From PORTLAND via HALIFAX to LIVERPOOL
HIBERNIAN				Thur., Feb. 9, 1.00 p. m.
*PERUVIAN			Thur., Feb. 16, 5.30 a. m.	
CIRCASSIAN				Thur., Feb. 23, 1.00 p. m.
*POLYNESIAN	Wed., Feb. 8.		Thur., March 2, 5.00 a. m.	
SARDINIAN		Wed., Feb. 15.		Thur., March 9, 1.00 p. m.
*PARISIAN	Wed., Feb. 22.		Thur., March 16, 6.30 a. m.	
HIBERNIAN		Wed., March 1.		Thur., March 23, 1.00 p. m.

LEAVE HALIFAX every Saturday, at 1.00 p. m.

☞ The above Mail Steamers call at QUEENSTOWN on their passages from Liverpool, and at LONDONDERRY on their passages to Liverpool.

Passengers may embark at Boston on the Steamers marked * on the evening previous to sailing, if they so desire.

The S. S. "NEWFOUNDLAND" is intended to perform a winter service between HALIFAX and ST. JOHNS, N. F., as follows:—

CONNECTING WITH STEAMSHIPS LEAVING LIVERPOOL FOR HALIFAX ON			Feb. 15;	Mar. 1;	Mar. 15;	Mar. 29.
FROM HALIFAX—TUESDAY		Feb. 14;	" 28;	" 14;	" 28;	Apr. 11
FROM ST. JOHNS—MONDAY	Feb. 6;	" 20;	Mar. 6;	" 20;	Apr. 3;	" 17

GLASGOW LINE—For Prepaid Business Only.

STEAMERS	From GLASGOW.	From LONDONDERRY
NESTORIAN	Wed., Feb. 22.	Thurs., Feb. 23.
SCANDINAVIAN	" Mar. 1.	" Mar. 2.
MANITOBAN	" " 8.	" " 9.
AUSTRIAN	" " 15.	" " 16.
WALDENSIAN	" " 22.	" " 23.

These steamers are intended to call at GALWAY, and agents selling tickets can assure purchasers that by the time their friends are ready to start, a weekly service will most likely be in operation.

Fortnightly Steamers from Liverpool via Queenstown to Baltimore for prepaid business only.

RATES:
CABIN, $[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible]; INTERMEDIATE, $[illegible]; STEERAGE, $[illegible]
LEVE & ALDEN, General Passenger Agents.
207 Broadway, N. Y.; 201 Washington st., Boston; N. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.
New York, January 16th, 1882.

COLORADO COLLEGE
Assay Department
Is prepared to do all assays in the best manner and on short notice.
All Work Guaranteed Correct.
Office at Howbert's book store where terms can be had on application. dwb 9 tf

W. LENNOX & BRO.
Proprietors of
The Old Reliable Transfer Line
And Dealers in
CANON CITY COAL.
Office at Coal Yard, near freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes and Durkee & Lee.

OLD PAPERS!
FOR SALE
—AT THE—
Gazette Office.
Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
At the Gazette Office.

GUITEAU SENTENCED

To be Hanged on the Thirtieth Day of June.

Judge Cox Over-rules the Motion for a New Trial.

The Prisoner Insolent and Menacing Throughout.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—As soon as Judge Cox entered the court room, and the court was formally opened the prisoner took his place in the dock and did not repeat his request of yesterday to be allowed to sit at the counsel's table. Scoville wished to say that since adjournment of the court he had been informed that Curtis, who made the affidavit relative to the Critic matter, was not the bailiff in charge of the room at the time the paper was found; that he had been substituted for a man by the name of Steiner, who was in charge at the time the paper was found, and who was withdrawn by the prosecution. "This man," said Scoville, "I am told, knows about the paper, and I can, in ten minutes, summon as witness a party who will say that the man Steiner was heard to remark that if that matter of the Critic became known, he (Steiner) would have to jump town."

Col. Corkhill objected to the evident attempt to postpone consideration of this matter. If every bit of hearsay gossip was to be dragged in here, there would never be any end to the question.

Scoville replied that he did not ask for postponement; he simply desired to call the attention of the court to information he had received as showing how important it was to investigate this matter with closer scrutiny.

Judge Cox immediately began to read from manuscript his decision upon the motion, reading from various authorities bearing upon the case. Judge Cox discussed at some length the circumstances attending the finding of a newspaper in the room of one of the bailiffs of the jury in the case. First as to the handwriting, there are several circumstances that make it impossible that at least two of the names on the paper were written by the gentlemen themselves. Second, as is suggested, this paper was lying on a table in the bailiff's room, and if gentlemen of the jury in writing in a [illegible] first tried their pens on the margin it would amount to nothing in the face of the sworn affidavit of every member of the jury that they did not see or read a paper at any time during the trial. No one could swear to the fact that the jurors did write upon the paper, while they all swear they did not; and there is no reason to doubt their veracity. So far as the discovery of new evidence is concerned the evidence to be introduced is as to the prisoner's manner and appearance prior to the assassination. If there had been no evidence introduced upon the subject there might be some force in the request, but a dozen or more witnesses testified on trial as to his manner and appearance, covering a period of time from March until the commission of the act. The evidence now sought to be introduced would be merely cumulative and would not affect the verdict. As to the expert witness, whose admissions after trial are alleged to have been different from his evidence given after trial, Judge Cox said that unsworn admissions of this character could never be considered as ground for overturning the verdict that has been obtained through the evidence of the sworn witnesses, and who from corrupt motives, might seek to reverse the verdict. From all the papers presented Judge Cox summed up: "I am unable to find any reason to grant the motion, which is therefore over-ruled."

Scoville—I would like to note exception to ruling of the court.

Colonel Corkhill—Your honor, it now becomes my duty——

Scoville—One moment, please. I would like to file in due form a motion which I referred to yesterday.

Scoville then filed his motion in arrest of judgment.

Guiteau, who had been permitted to resume his seat at the counsel table, called out: "If your honor please, I desire to ask if there is any motion I ought to make to reserve my rights."

Scoville tried to prevent his speaking, but he retorted: "I don't want any advantage taken of me. I want to know how much time I shall have to prepare my appeal to the court in banc."

Scoville—Please keep quiet; we haven't reached that yet.

Guiteau (with much excitement)—I won't keep quiet. I am here and propose to do my own talking.

Judge Cox informed Scoville of the rules of practice applicable to the filing of his exceptions, and after this matter had been arranged Col. Corkhill renewed his motion, saying: "It is now my duty to ask sentence of the court."

Judge Cox (to prisoner)—Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?

Guiteau (still sitting)—I ask Your Honor to postpone the sentence as long as possible.

Judge Cox—Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be pronounced on you?

The prisoner arose, pale, but with lips compressed and a desperate determination on his features. In a low and deliberate tone he began, but his manner soon became wild and violent and pounding upon the table he delivered himself of the following harangue: "I am not guilty of the charge set forth in the indictment. It was God's act, not mine, and God will take care of me, and don't let the American people forget it. He will take care of it and every officer of this government, from the executive down to that marshal, taking in every man on the jury and every member of this bench, will pay for it; and the American nation will roll in blood if my body goes into the ground. I am hung. The Jews put the despised Galilean in the grave. For a time they triumphed, but at the destruction of Jerusalem, forty years after, the Almighty got even with them. I am not afraid of death. I am here as God's man. Kill me to-morrow if you want. I am God's man and I have been from the start."

Judge Cox then proceeded to pass sentence, addressing the prisoner as follows: "You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances and so far-reaching in its results, that it has drawn on you the horror of the whole world and the execrations of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offense made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial; but you have had the lawyers of the United States and the treasury of the government in your service to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence from all parts of the country. You have had as fair and impartial a jury as ever assembled in a court of justice. You have been defended by your counsel with a zeal and devotion that merits the highest encomium, and I certainly have done my best to secure a fair presentation of your defense. Notwithstanding all this, you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible person; it would have left the people the satisfaction and belief that the crime of political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institutions and civilization of our country, but the result has denied that comfort. The country will accept it as a fact that the crime can be committed, and the court will have to deal with it with the highest penalty known to the criminal code, to serve as an example to others. Your career has been so extraordinary that people might well at times have doubted your sanity, but one cannot but believe when the crime was committed you were aware of the nature of the crime and its consequence."

Guiteau—I was acting as God's man.

"And that you had moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral iniquity of such an act."

The Prisoner—That's a matter of opinion.

"Your own testimony shows that you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say you prayed against it. You say that you thought it might be prevented. This shows your conscience warned you against it, but by a wretched sophistry of your own mind, you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to this act must be a matter of conjecture. Probably men will think that some fanaticism or morbid desire for self-exaltation was the real inspiration for the act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel. They have maintained and thought, honestly I believe, that you were drawn against your will by an insane impulse. The testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that a deliberate misguided will was the sole impulse. This may seem insanity to some, but the law looks on it as a wilful crime. You will have due opportunity of having any errors I may have committed during the course of the trial passed on by the court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law: that you be taken hence to the common jail of the district, from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1882, you be taken to the place prepared for your execution within the walls of said jail, and there, between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

During the reading Guiteau stood apparently unmoved, and with his gaze riveted upon Judge Cox, but when the final words were spoken he struck the table violently and shouted: "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I'd rather stand where I do than where that jury does, and where your honor stands. I'm not afraid to die. I stand here as God's man and God Almighty will curse every man who has had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal, and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times be in my position than that of them who have hounded me to death. I shall have a glorious flight to death; I have a glorious flight to glory; but that miserable scoundrel Corkhill will have a permanent job below, where the devil's preparing for him."

After apparently talking himself out, the prisoner turned to his brother, and without the slightest trace of excitement, conversed for some minutes before being taken from the court room.

When Guiteau arrived at the jail he was at once taken to his cell and a guard placed over him. This precaution is always observed in cases of prisoners under sentence of death, and will be rigidly adhered to in Guiteau's case, both night and day.

From Saturday's Daily.

RUBY DISTRICT.

An Interesting Letter from Our Regular Correspondent at Irwin.

IRWIN, January 30.

In sinking the main shaft of the Forest Queen mine, a stratum of slate was come to at the depth of eighty feet, and here the vein followed from the surface came to an abrupt termination in its downward course. The shaft was extended down one hundred feet deeper, but no sign of the great vein which was had above the slate was found. The abrupt break in the vein, together with the nature of the rock below the slate in the line of the vein, showed most clearly that there had been a slide of that portion of the mountain which is above the slate, but there was nothing to show the direction or extent of the slide. Some two months ago a cross drift was started west from the shaft and run in as long as hope remained of finding the vein in that direction. On giving this up, a drift was started east, and in this the vein was reached on Thursday night last. The vein and ore as here found exceeds in size and richness anything before seen in this district. The ore is full three feet thick, and extremely rich in ruby silver. How much it will mill none whom I have seen venture to guess. It is the most valuable and important strike yet made in the district, and demonstrates the great value of the Queen vein.

The break found in the Forest Queen vein has been a great detriment to other mines in this district, as many feared from this, that all our veins might be found the same, to give out at no great depth. None can now have a doubt in regard to the veins being true fissures, and as such, extending to a depth which never can be reached. This strike, it is to be hoped, will insure vigorous work in the Queen, and it will certainly stimulate the whole camp.

About the same time that this great find was made in the Forest Queen, the largest and richest ore vein yet seen in the Ruby Chief was reached, and I am told it yet continues. I have not myself seen it, but have the report from several reliable persons, that the crevice is eighteen inches thick, and the ore estimated to mill up to thousands of ounces to the ton. This coming as it does with the great discovery in the Forest Queen, should give our camp a new boom.

The tunnel being made to reach the Venango vein is now in 280 feet, and it is expected will reach the vein in February; and at the depth at which this will cut the vein, there can be little doubt but an ore body equal to either of the above mentioned will be reached.

It is reported the Standard company will soon be in shape to resume work on the Hopewell. This is on the same vein as the Ruby Chief, and there is no reason why it should not prove equally rich when a sufficient depth is reached. So far as they have as yet sunk, the ore is scattered, but at depth must be concentrated into a defined vein.

Our being put on the wrong side of the Ute reservation line by the survey of last summer, has a somewhat depressing effect on our camp, but all are now rejoicing in the almost certainty of the opening of the reservation to settlement before the snow leaves us. It now looks as though this land given up by the Indians will prove the most valuable part of Colorado. The higher mountains are rich in silver, and probably in gold, too, in places, and the valleys and lower mountains are underlaid with thick veins of anthracite, semi-anthracite and bituminous coal. The wealth of the region is little known. E. C.

Presbyterian Church Entertainment.

Long before the hour of beginning exercises at the Presbyterian church last night, people began to arrive, and by eight o'clock the church was crowded to its utmost.

The programme as given in yesterday's GAZETTE was strictly carried out, and is as follows:

1. Quartette—Wanderer's Return. Abt.
   Glee Club—(Messrs. Pearson, Howard, Seymour and Irving.)
2. Violin solo—Mazurka Weiniawski
   Mr. White.
3. Reading Selected
   Mr. Hill
4. Song—Lullaby Pearson.
   Miss Frost.
5. Duo—Violin and Piano
   Prayer from Moses in Egypt
   Mr. White.
6. Quartette—Evening Song. Hauk
   Glee Club

Concluding with a comical shadow pantomime entitled, "Mary Jane." Miss Stewart, assisted by Miss Warner, and Messrs. Sutton, Hill, Lansing and Aiken.

Among the most noticeable features of the evening's performance were the quartette by Messrs. Pearson, Howard, Seymour and Irving, the violin solo by Mr. White, and the song by Miss Frost.

The quartette, "Wanderer's Return," by the above-named gentlemen, was rendered in a most pleasing manner, and at its conclusion called forth an encore from the audience.

Professor White, in his performance on the violin, showed himself to be a thorough master of that instrument. He was called forth a second time after rendering a selection from Weiniawski, and responded with another pleasing solo.

The "Lullaby" sung by Miss Frost, was received with much enthusiasm and it was not until she had re-appeared that quiet was restored.

The shadow pantomime, "Mary Jane," was very laughable and was a pleasing ending of one of the most successful local entertainments ever given in the city.

Escape of Prisoners.

Thursday, while Acting Constable G. McKinsey was on his way to this city from Florissant with Joe Maseygale, Henry Rucer and A. J. McNett, prisoners who had been bound over for stealing from Walter's tie camp, the three made a sudden break for liberty, and though the officer was in hot pursuit and fired several shots after them, they made good their escape. It is not known that any of the shots took effect.

The parsonage of the M. E. church, south, is gradually approaching completion.

Persons living in the north end of town can now procure stamps and postal cards at Howbert Bros.

The El Paso House, on Huerfano street, is being improved by the addition of several rooms in the rear.

Messrs. Howbert Bros. will occupy the store room in the Wanless block, which will be completed next week.

Ice is now being shipped from Palmer's lake to the Beebee and Manitou House, for next summer's consumption.

We noticed several men at work yesterday on hot beds, etc., at the experimental gardens preparatory to the spring planting.

The Alice Oates company will be the next to appear at the opera house after "Bright Silver," and will be followed by "Fun on the Bristol."

The county road in the southern part of the city is in a very bad condition, and loaded teams coming into the city experience great difficulty in getting through. As this is one of the principal thoroughfares it is to be hoped that prompt action will be taken toward repairing it.

The "Old Folks' Dance" last night at the Masonic Hall was a great success. The attendance was very large. Everyone went for a good time and had it. We won't give the names of those present as it would take a column. Messrs. Bacon, White, Reynolds, G. S. Barnes and others who made the arrangements deserve great credit. They had the happy faculty of making everyone feel at home and enjoy themselves.

LOST.

LOST—Near Jimmy's Camp, a large bay mare. Had on head stall with a short piece of new rope attached. Please send word to GAZETTE office, Colorado Springs, and [illegible]

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 8 tf

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. F. E. Robinson, agent. *

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's cure. F. E. Robinson, agent. *

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: Hall Building, on Tejon Street. 36 w tf

R. N. CLARK,

MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

J. FIELDS C. E. STUBBS.

FIELDS & STUBBS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—Will practice in all the courts of the state. Office, North Tejon street over Bennett Bros.' grocery in the Opera House block. wm 17 6m*

Publication Notice.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso. } ss.

County court of El Paso county, to the January term, A. D. 1882.

James H. Barlow, administrator of the estate of deceased, vs. Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders, and —— Sanders, (the widow and minor children of said S. M. Sanders, deceased Petition to sell real estate to pay debts

Affidavit of the non-residence of Minnie Sanders, Minnie Bell Sanders and —— Sanders, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the judge of the county court of El Paso county, notice is hereby given to the said Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders and —— Sanders that the said plaintiff, James H. Barlow, administrator of the estate of S. M. Sanders, deceased, has filed his petition in the said county court of El Paso county for an order to sell the premises belonging to the estate of said deceased, or so much of it as may be needed to pay the debts of said deceased, and described as follows, to wit: Lot No. 9 in block No. 1, Youngs' addition to Colorado Springs; an undivided one-half interest in lots 7, 8 and 9 in block 81 in city of Colorado Springs, Colorado; an undivided one-half interest in lot No. 45 in block P. in town of Manitou, Colorado; an undivided one-half of lots No. 17, 18, 19 and 20 in block No. 213 in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., and that a summons has been issued out of this court against you, returnable at the January term, A. D. 1882, of said court, to be holden on the last Monday of January, A. D. 1882, at the court house in Colorado Springs in El Paso county, Colorado. Now, unless you, the said Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders and —— Sanders shall personally be and appear before said county court of El Paso county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Colorado Springs, in said county, on the last Monday of January, 1882, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition, filed therein, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 18, 1882
wa-21-4 J. E. McINTYRE, Clerk County Court.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso. } ss.

The people of the state of Colorado to James Steele and Cornelia Steele, heirs-at-law of Sallie C. Steele, deceased, greeting:

Whereas, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Sallie C. Steele, late of said County, deceased, has been presented by Robert W. Steele, of Denver, Colorado, to the county court of said county for probate, and the 27th day of March, 1882, has been set for hearing the application for the probate of said instrument, as the said last will and testament of said Sallie C. Steele, deceased; and whereas, it appears, from the said instrument and from other satisfactory evidence, that you, the said James Steele, a resident of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, and you, the said Cornelia Steele, a resident of Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, are the sole heirs-at-law of said deceased; that said deceased died seized and possessed of real and personal estate situate in this county and state, said real estate described particularly as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot number thirty-two, in block number seventy-two of Colorado Springs, Colorado, running thence east along the south line of lots numbered thirty-two, thirty-one, thirty, twenty-nine and twenty-eight, in said block seventy-two one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence north along the east line of said lot twenty-eight, forty feet, thence west across lots 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, as aforesaid, 125 feet, thence south along the west line of said lot number 32, to place of beginning, being a piece of ground forty feet by one hundred and twenty-five feet.

You are, therefore, hereby notified that you be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house, in Colorado Springs, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1882, then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court, and further to do and perform what shall then, by the said court, be required and adjudged.

Witness, E. A. Colburn, judge of the said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1882.

SEAL E. A. COLBURN, County Judge.
wb 4 4.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Sheldon C. Hall, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1882, being one of the regular days of the February term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary R. Hall, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February, 1st, 1882.

MARY R. HALL,
Administratrix of the estate of Sheldon C. Hall, deceased. wb-4-4.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., January 10, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers, Charles L. Marsh and Mary J. Marsh, have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz Saturday, Feb. 18, 1882, before county judge of El Paso county, at Colorado Springs. Their claims are made by their respective D. S.'s, Nos. 1,28[illegible] and 1,603, and are for the W. ½ of S. W. ¼ of section 11; and N. ½ of N. W. ¼ of section 14 and S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of section 14; and N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of section 23 town. 14, south range 71 W. respectively, and they name the following as their witnesses, viz Hiram S. Root, Alonzo Welty, L. Marcott and Alfred Fortier, of El Paso county, Colorado.

wa-14-5 S. T. HANNA, Register.

Order for Special Term of District Court.

It appearing to the undersigned that a necessity therefor exists, it is hereby ordered that a special term of the district court of the Fourth judicial district of Colorado, be and the same is hereby called, to be held within and for the county of El Paso, beginning on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1882. The business of said term to be confined to the hearing and disposing of exceptions to the report, findings and decree of the referee heretofore appointed in the tenth irrigation district in pursuance of the irrigation laws of Colorado; and for the adjudication of cases pending in the district court of said county involving contests upon the subject of water rights therein. The consideration of the exceptions above named to begin on the first day of the term herein provided for.

And it is hereby further ordered that neither grand nor petit jurors be summoned to serve at said term.

JOSEPH C. HELM,
Judge 4th Judicial District.
February 1st, A. D. 1882. [illegible]

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500 yards Ribbons at 5 cents and 10 cents, worth from 15 cents to 50 cents.
500 yards Hamburgs and Laces from 5 cents to 25 cents, worth from 10 cents to 50 cents.
200 yards Cheviots and flannels in remnants at great reductions.
One lot of Corsets at 25 cents, worth 75 cents.
Odds and Ends in Gloves and Hosiery 25 to 50 per cent off.
Six lots of Men's Wool Underwear 25 per cent off
One lot of Men's Laundried Shirts at 50 cents, worth $1
Odds and Ends in Fancy Dress Buttons at 5 cents to 20 cents, worth from 10 cents to 50 cents.
Odds and Ends in Ladies' Collars and Neckties at half price
Odds and Ends in Ladies' Knit Jackets, Hoods and Nubias 20 per cent off
One lot of Ladies' Coats, cut price from $5 to $10, now $2.50 to $5.
All other of our Ladies' Coats and Ulsters 25 per cent off our regular price

To house furnishers, restaurants and hotels, we will offer our entire stock of Table Linen, Napkins and towels for the next thirty days, at great reductions. Any one wishing to furnish will find it greatly to their interest to call and inspect our stock.

Come to the great February sale of Odds and Ends, at the Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium, and save money. This sale will continue through February to make room for new Spring Goods. We respectfully invite all who wish to get a dollar's worth for fifty cents.

FERRIS & JONES.

"Veritas ad Finem" dwa11y

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., December 16, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, on Saturday, January 7, 1882, viz:

Martha Plumb, D. S. No. 5,481, for the N. E. ¼ sec. 19, town. 11 S., range 64 W., 6th P. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Charles S. Snyder and A. B. Stevenson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Alexander B. Stevenson, D. S. No. 5,511, for the N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼, sec. 21, E. ½ of N. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ sec 20, town. 11 S., range 64 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S. Snyder and S. M. Hodson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

The above parties are hereby notified that if they proceed with the proving up of said lands they will be dealt with according to title LXX Crimes—Ch. 4, and Sec. 5, 392; also Sec. 2,294.

wm-31-tf

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